

எளிய தமிழில்



Selenium

| து.நித்யா

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editor@kaniyam.com □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□.

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தமிழ் Selenium

தமிழ் Selenium 2016

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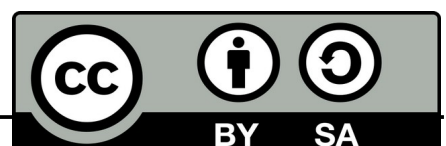
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<http://static.kaniyam.com/ebooks/learn-selenium-in-tamil/learn-selenium-in-tamil.odt>

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ஊர்வருவது

27 ஊர்வருவது 2016



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https://github.com/nithyadurai87/code_selenium_python_ebook

செனியம் டிரைவர் (பைட்டன்) டிரைவர்கள் மூலம் பைட்டன்
டிரைவர்கள் மூலம் டிரைவர்கள்.

பைட்டன் -1 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qtyAWKla8m4>

பைட்டன் -2 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fuFYiubZlhQ>

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1. Selenium IDE
2. Selenium WebDriver
3. Selenium Standalone Server
4. Selenium Grid

1.3.1 Selenium IDE

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1.3.2 Selenium WebDriver

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 000000000000 000000000000 IDE 000000. WebDriver-0000
 000000 000 0000000 000000 000000. 0000 0000000000
 00000000000000000000 Automation Projects-00 0000
 'Selenium Webdriver'-0000 000000000000 0000000000.

1.3.3 Selenium Standalone Server

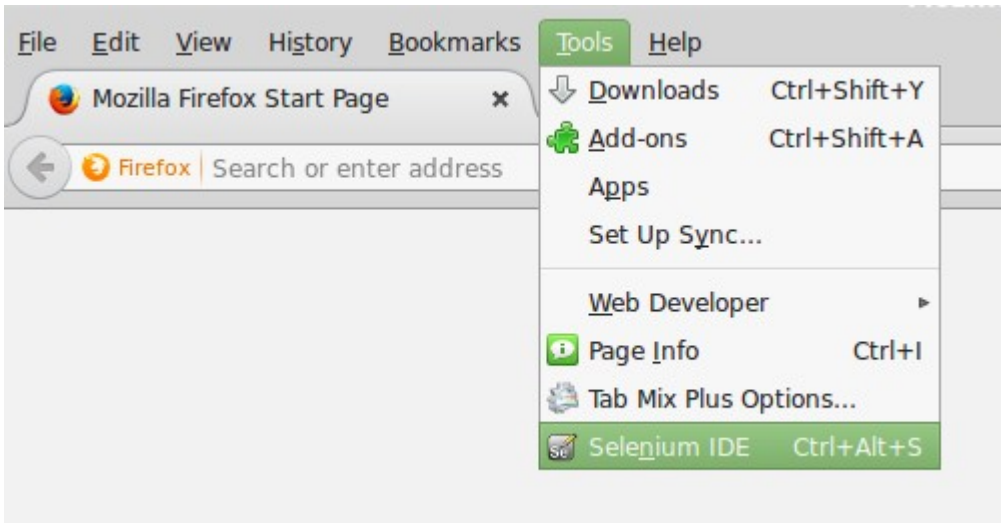
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1.3.4 Selenium Grid

‘Selenium Grid’ 通过 多个 浏览器实例 同时运行 测试用例，从而 提高 测试效率。 通过 配置 不同的 浏览器 和 操作系统， 可以 模拟 不同的 用户 环境。 此外， Selenium Grid 还支持 分布式 测试， 可以在 多台 机器上 同时运行 测试用例， 从而 进一步 提高 测试效率。

2. Selenium IDE

<http://www.seleniumhq.org/download/> 000000 000000000000
000000 selenium IDE Version 2.9.0 0 install 0000000000. 000
install 000000000000 0000000 000000 000000000000 firefox
browser-0 00000000 close 0000000000000 000000000
000000000000. 00000000 Tools-00 submenu-00 Selenium IDE
000000000000000 000 install 0000000000000000000000 000000
0000000000. 000 firefox browser-00 plugin 0000000 000000.

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2.1 Manual Process

1. ஸ்டீபன்ஸ் ஸ்கூல் firefox browser-ஐ டவுன்லோட் செய்து.
2. <https://valaipathivu.wordpress.com/wp-admin> லிங்கை
புரையுள்ள லிங்கை enter செய்து.
3. ஸ்டீபன்ஸ் ஸ்கூல் டிஜிட்டல் லைப்ரரி Log In-ஐ க்ளிக் செய்து.
Username: valaipathivu

Password: Kadavuchol

Username or Email

valaipathivu

Password

.....

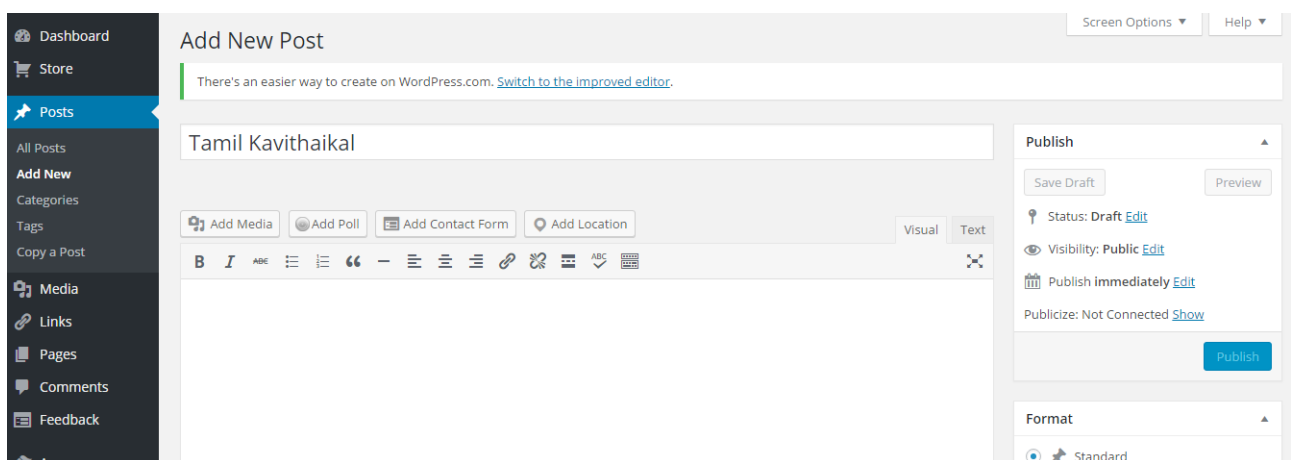
☒ Stay signed in

Log In

4. □□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□
□□□□ Posts □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□.

5. **submenu-Add New submenu-items**, Add New submenu-items.

6. ஊடுகட்டி ஊடுகட்டி 'Add New Post' ஊடுகட்டி 'Enter title here' ஊடுகட்டி ஊடுகட்டி ஊடுகட்டி, 'Tamil Kavithaikal' ஊடுகட்டி ஊடுகட்டி ஊடுகட்டி.

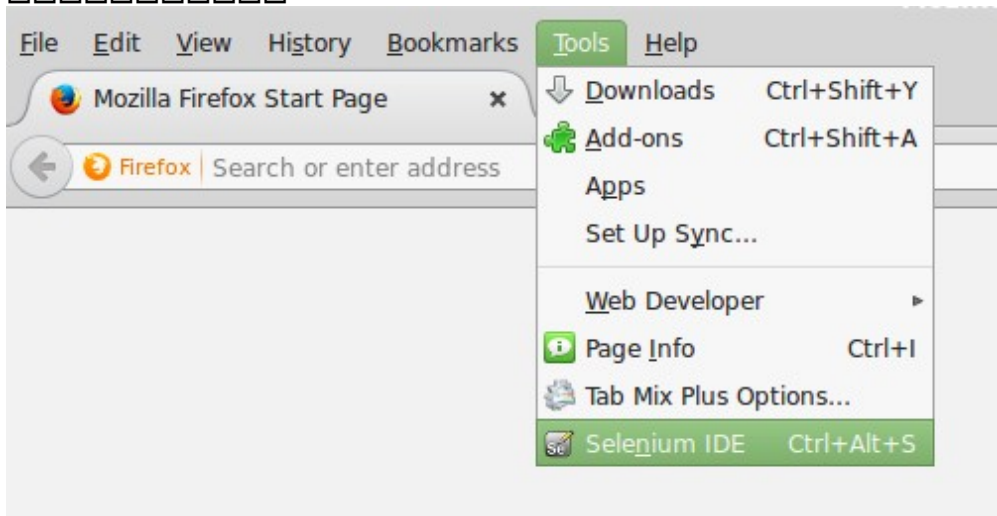


7. □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ Publish □□□□
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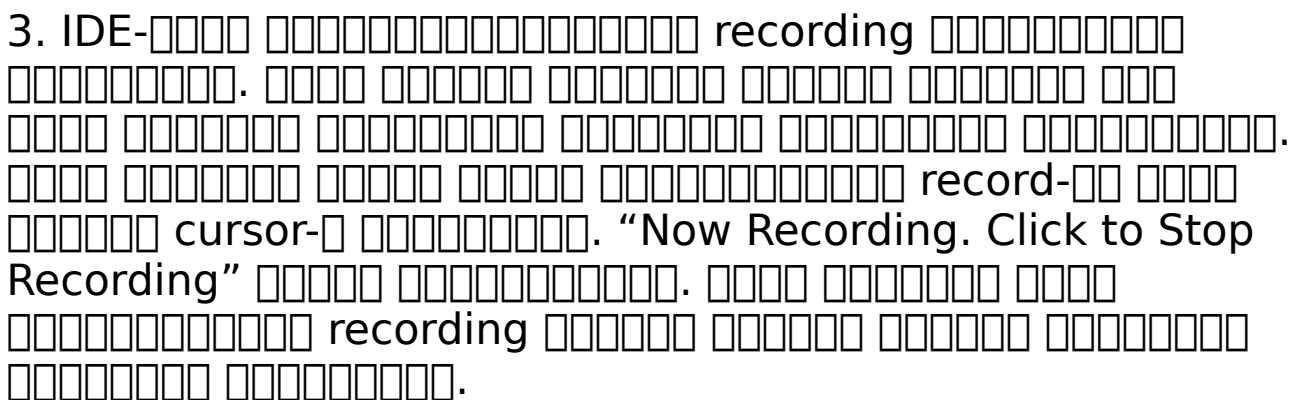
selenium IDE-로 automate 테스트를
테스트할 수 있습니다.

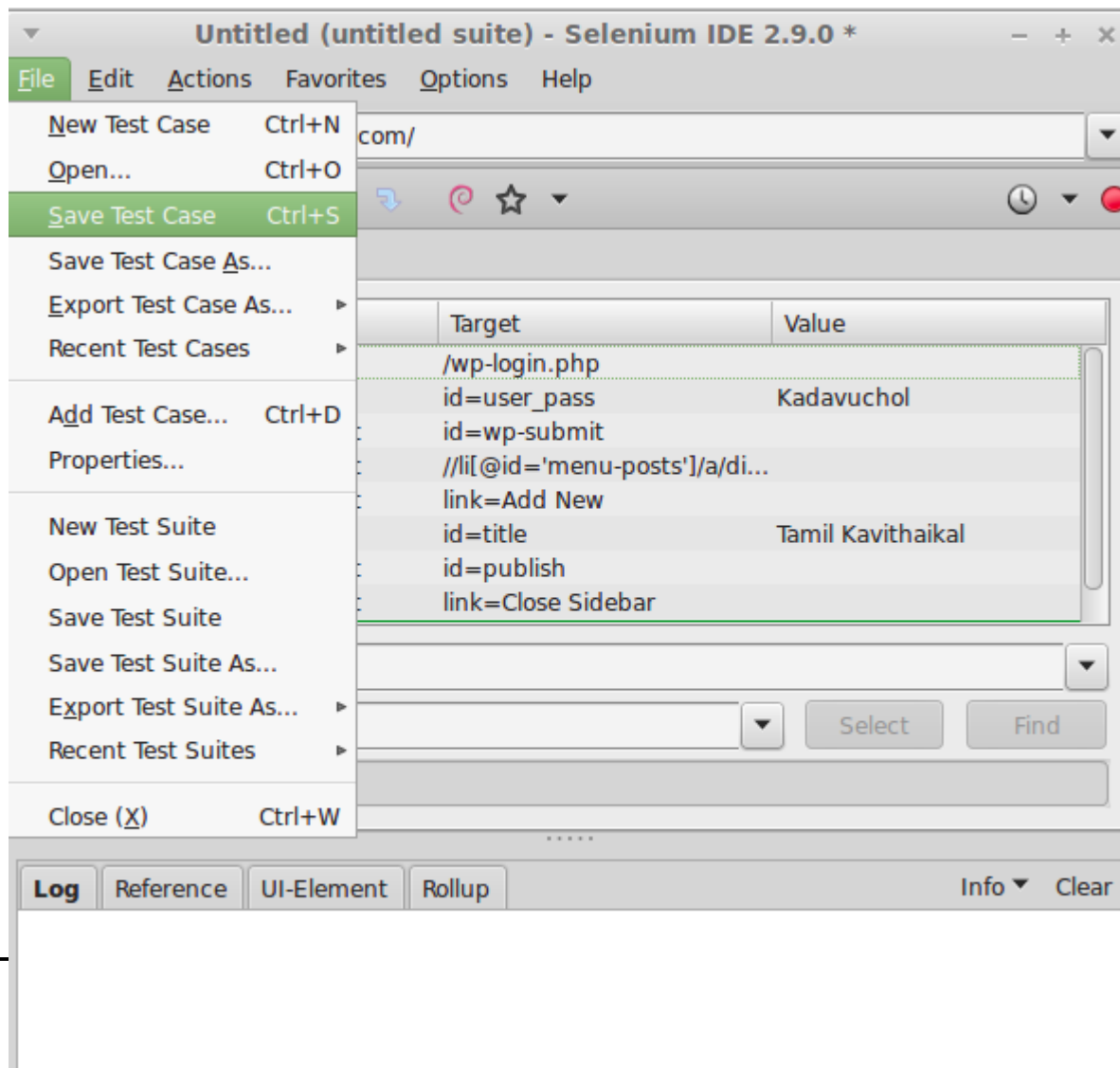
2.2 Automation Process

1. **Firefox browser**- **Selenium IDE**. **menubar-Tools -> Selenium IDE**

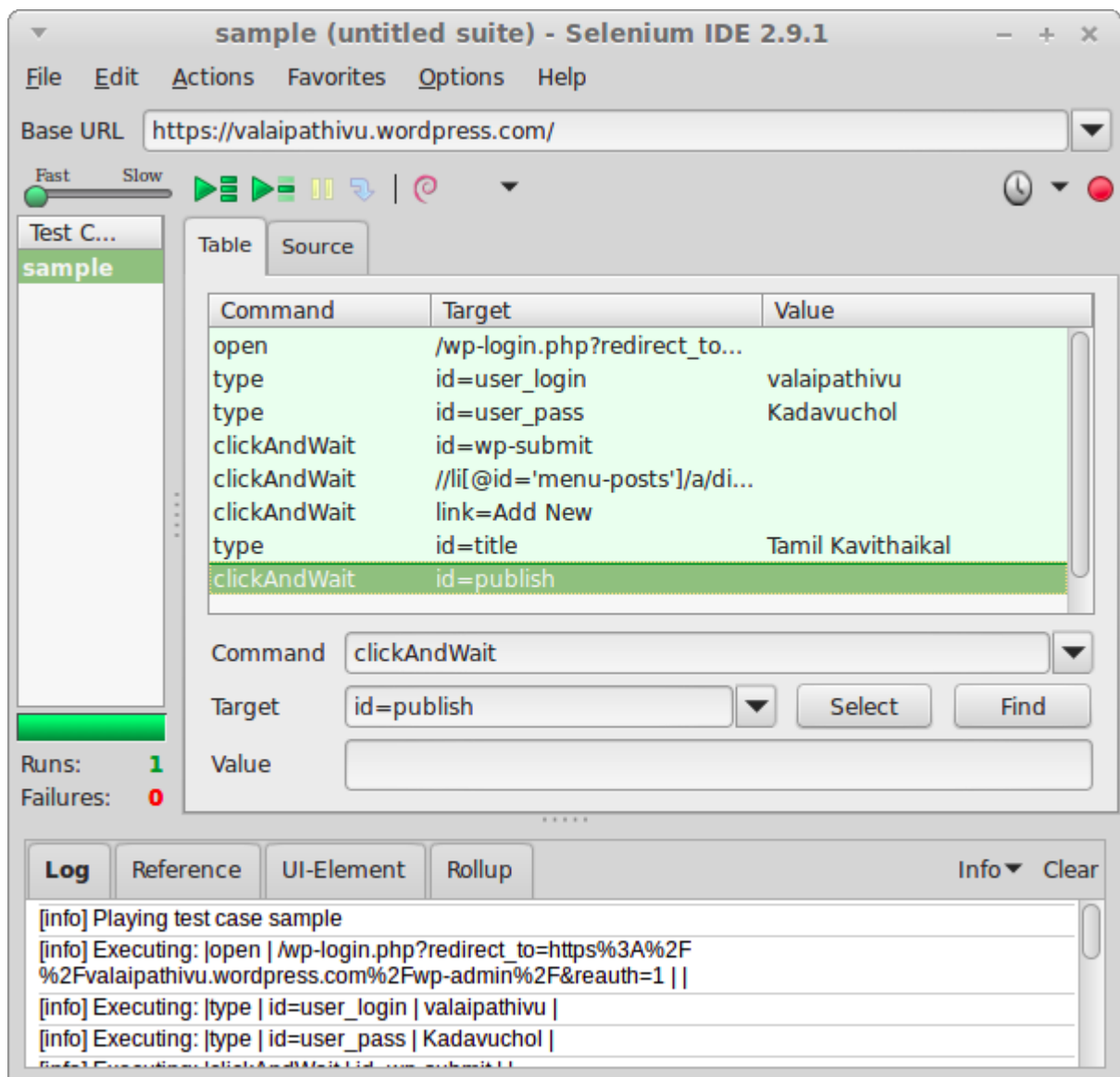


2. Selenium IDE-ஐப் பயன்படுத்தி டிரைவரை எழுதுக.



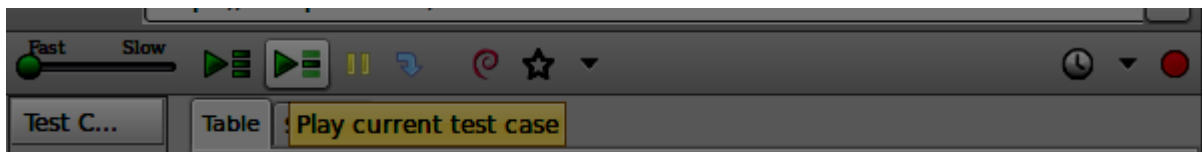


7. ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ் sample ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ் test case-ஐ
 ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ். ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ் IDE-ஐ
 ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ்
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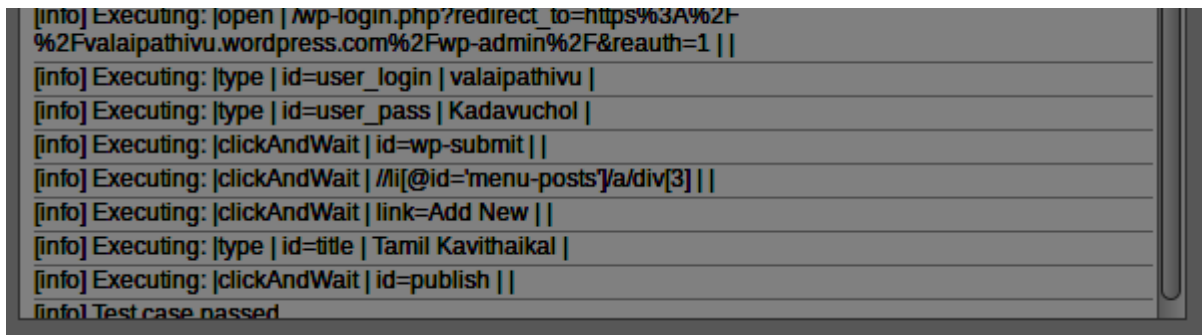


8. ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ் 'Play
 current test case ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ், ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ்
 ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ் browser ஸ்டீப்ஸ் ஸ்டீப்ஸ்

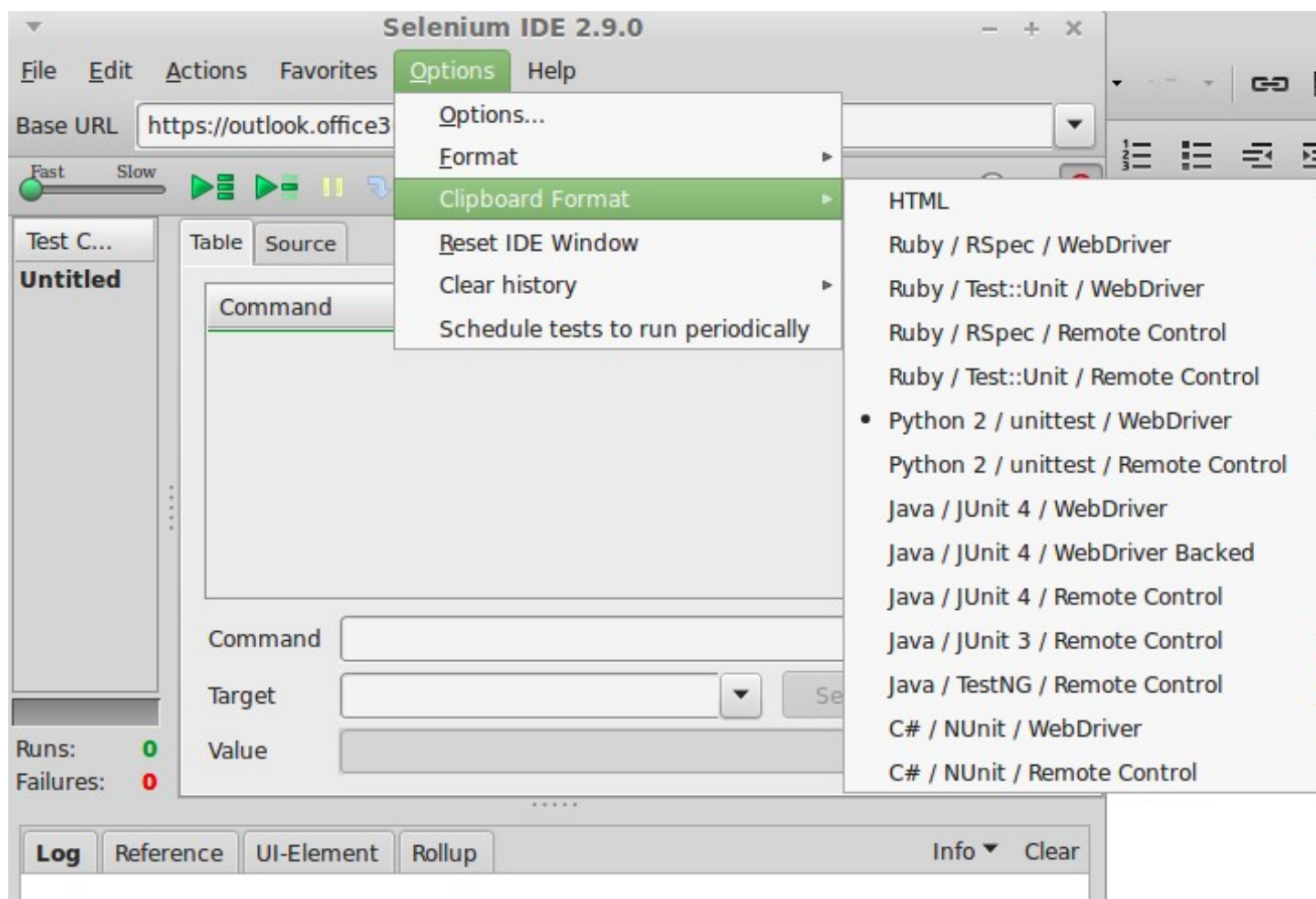
ஹைட்ரஜன் ஃபைர்ஃபாக்ஸ்-ஹைட்ரஜன் ஹைட்ரஜன்.



9. ஹைட்ரஜன் ஃபைர்ஃபாக்ஸ் ஹைட்ரஜன் ஹைட்ரஜன் ஹைட்ரஜன், ஹைட்ரஜன் ஹைட்ரஜன் log ஹைட்ரஜன் ஹைட்ரஜன் ஹைட்ரஜன் ஹைட்ரஜன் ஹைட்ரஜன் ஹைட்ரஜன்.



2.3 IDE-IDE-IDE-IDE-IDE-IDE



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 000000 000000 webdriver 000000 000000 0000000000 000000
 0000000000000000? 0000000000000000 wordpress-00
 000000000000000000 'Login is successful' , 000000 000000
 0000000000000000 'New post is published' 00000000 000000
 0000000000000000 000000000000000000 0000000000 IDE-000
 0000000000. 00000000 00000 00000 selenium 000000000000
 00000000000 000000000 000000 00000 0000000000. 0000 html, ruby,
 python, java, C# 000000 5 000000000 000000000000. 00000
 000000000000 0000000000 IDE-00 0000000000000000 0000000000.

□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ IDE-□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□
□□□□□□□□. □□□□□□, □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ recording-□□□□

selenium பரீட்சைகளை எழுதும் code-ஐ எழுதிக்கொண்டு
பரீட்சைகளைப்போடுகிறீர்கள். File -> Export Test Suite As -> பரீட்சைகளை
பரீட்சை எழுதிக்கொண்டு பரீட்சைகளைப்போடுகிறீர்கள். பரீட்சை
எழுதிக்கொண்டு பரீட்சைகளைப்போடுகிறீர்கள். பரீட்சை
எழுதிக்கொண்டு பரீட்சைகளைப்போடுகிறீர்கள். பரீட்சை
எழுதிக்கொண்டு பரீட்சைகளைப்போடுகிறீர்கள். automate
எழுதிக்கொண்டு python எழுதிக்கொண்டு wordpress.py ஐ
எழுதிக்கொண்டு பரீட்சைகளைப்போடுகிறீர்கள்.

பரீட்சைகளை எழுதிக்கொண்டு run எழுதிக்கொண்டு selenium
webdriver-ஐ install எழுதிக்கொண்டு பரீட்சைகளைப்போடுகிறீர்கள். பரீட்சைகளைப்போடுகிறீர்கள்
பரீட்சைகளைப்போடுகிறீர்கள். Webdriver-ஐ
install எழுதிக்கொண்டு terminal-ஐ எழுதிக்கொண்டு python wordpress.py
எழுதிக்கொண்டு பரீட்சைகளைப்போடுகிறீர்கள். python program-ஐ எழுதிக்கொண்டு run
எழுதிக்கொண்டு பரீட்சைகளைப்போடுகிறீர்கள்.

```
nithya@nithya-laptop: ~/Desktop/selenium
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium$ ls
All kaniyam Selenium.odt snapshot5.png wordpress.py
a.py kaniyampython.py snapshot2.png snapshot6.png
ex1 LearningSelenium-sample.pdf snapshot3.png snapshot7.png
ex2 sample snapshot4.png Wordpress
nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium$ python wordpress.py
```

பரீட்சைகளை browser-ஐ எழுதிக்கொண்டு பரீட்சைகளைப்போடுகிறீர்கள். பரீட்சைகளைப்போடுகிறீர்கள்
பரீட்சைகளைப்போடுகிறீர்கள். 'Add New' எழுதிக்கொண்டு பரீட்சைகளைப்போடுகிறீர்கள்
பரீட்சைகளைப்போடுகிறீர்கள். error எழுதிக்கொண்டு script, fail எழுதிக்கொண்டு.
பரீட்சைகளைப்போடுகிறீர்கள்.

```
nithya@nithya-laptop: ~/Desktop/selenium
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium$ python wordpress.py
E
=====
ERROR: test_wordpresspython (__main__.Wordpresspython)
-----
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "wordpress.py", line 26, in test_wordpresspython
    driver.find_element_by_link_text("Add New").click()
  File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/selenium/webdriver/remote/webdriver.py", line 274, in find_element_by_link_text
    return self.find_element(by=By.LINK_TEXT, value=link_text)
  File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/selenium/webdriver/remote/webdriver.py", line 692, in find_element
    {'using': by, 'value': value})['value']
  File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/selenium/webdriver/remote/webdriver.py", line 193, in execute
    self.error_handler.check_response(response)
  File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/selenium/webdriver/remote/errorhandler.py", line 181, in check_response
    raise exception_class(message, screen, stacktrace)
NoSuchElementException: Message: Unable to locate element: {"method":"link text","selector":"Add New"}
Stacktrace:
  at FirefoxDriver.prototype.findElementInternal_ (file:///tmp/tmpCUL5Tt/extensions/fxdriver@googlecode.com/components/driver-component.js:10667)
  at fxdriver.Timer.prototype.setTimeout/<.notify (file:///tmp/tmpCUL5Tt/extensions/fxdriver@googlecode.com/components/driver-component.js:623)
-----
Ran 1 test in 38.435s

FAILED (errors=1)
nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium$
```

WebDriverException: Message: Unable to locate element: {"method":"link text","selector":"Add New"}
WebDriverException: Message: Unable to locate element: {"method":"link text","selector":"Add New"}
WebDriverException: Message: Unable to locate element: {"method":"link text","selector":"Add New"}
WebDriverException: Message: Unable to locate element: {"method":"link text","selector":"Add New"}.

3. Selenium Webdriver

```

$ sudo pip install selenium
$ selenium webdriver install
$ python install

```

Wordpress-[[[[]]]] [[[[]]]] [][] [][][] blog-[] [][][][][]

[] [][][][] Webdriver - [][][] [][][] [][][]

[] python code [][][] [][][].

```
#File : wordpress.py
from selenium import webdriver

a = webdriver.Firefox()
a.get("https://valaipathivu.wordpress.com/wp-admin")
a.maximize_window()

a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='user_login']").send_keys("valaipathivu")
a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='user_pass']").send_keys("Kadavuchol")
a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='wp-submit']").click()

print "Login is successful"

a.find_element_by_link_text("Posts").click()
a.find_element_by_link_text("Add New").click()
a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='title']").send_keys("Tamil Kavithaikal")
a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='publish']").click()

print "New post is Published"
```

python code-
.

1. selenium-WebDriver 是什么？

program-ஐ ஓட்டுவதற்கு ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதலுக்கான. ஓட்டுதல்
ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டு ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதல்.
from selenium import webdriver

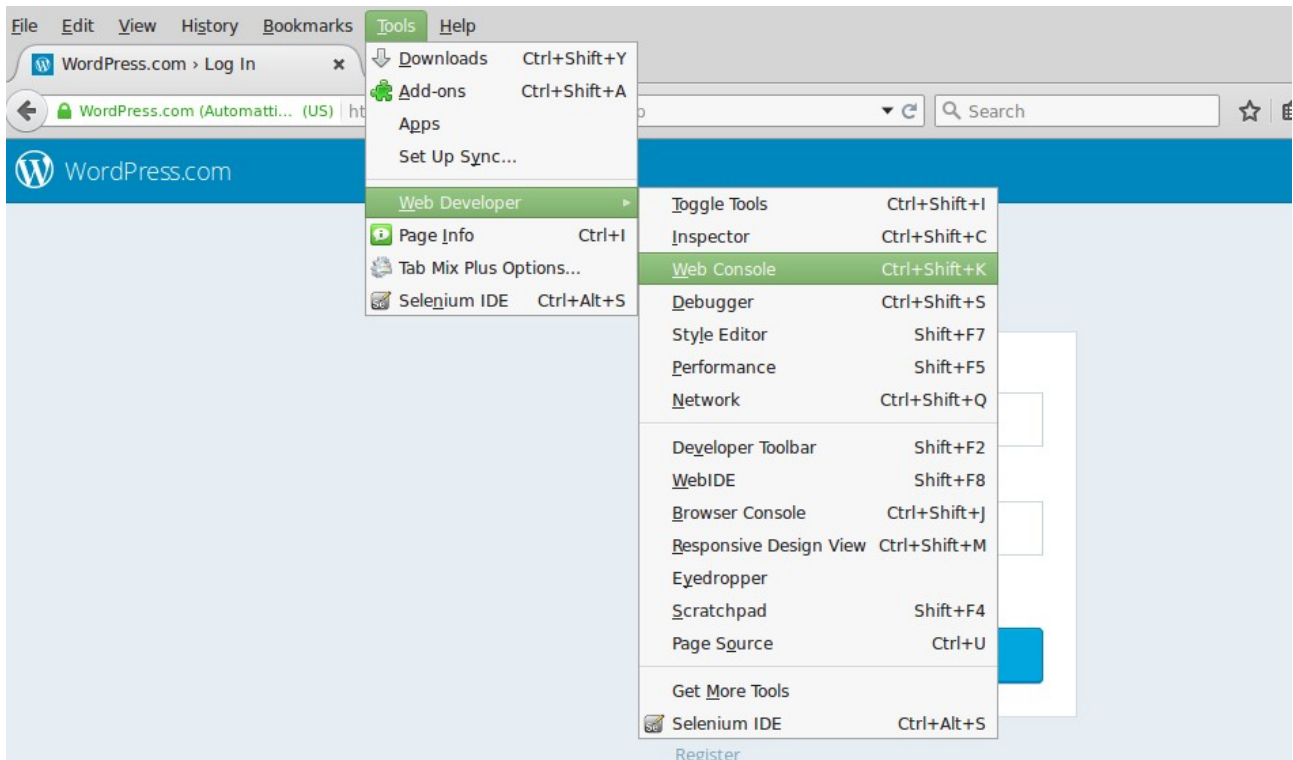
2. ஓட்டுதலுக்கான webdriver ஓட்டுதல் browser-ஐ ஓட்டுதலுக்கான
ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதல் ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதலுக்கான.
ஓட்டுதல் ஓட்டுதல் ஓட்டுதல் ஓட்டுதல் ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதல் ஓட்டுதல்
ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதல்
ஓட்டுதலுக்கான a ஓட்டுதல் variable-ஓட்டுதல் assign ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதல்.
a = webdriver.Firefox()

3. ஓட்டுதலுக்கான get() ஓட்டுதல் function ஓட்டுதல் ஓட்டுதல் ஓட்டுதலுக்கான
ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதல் ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதலுக்கான.
a.get("https://valaipathivu.wordpress.com/wp-admin")

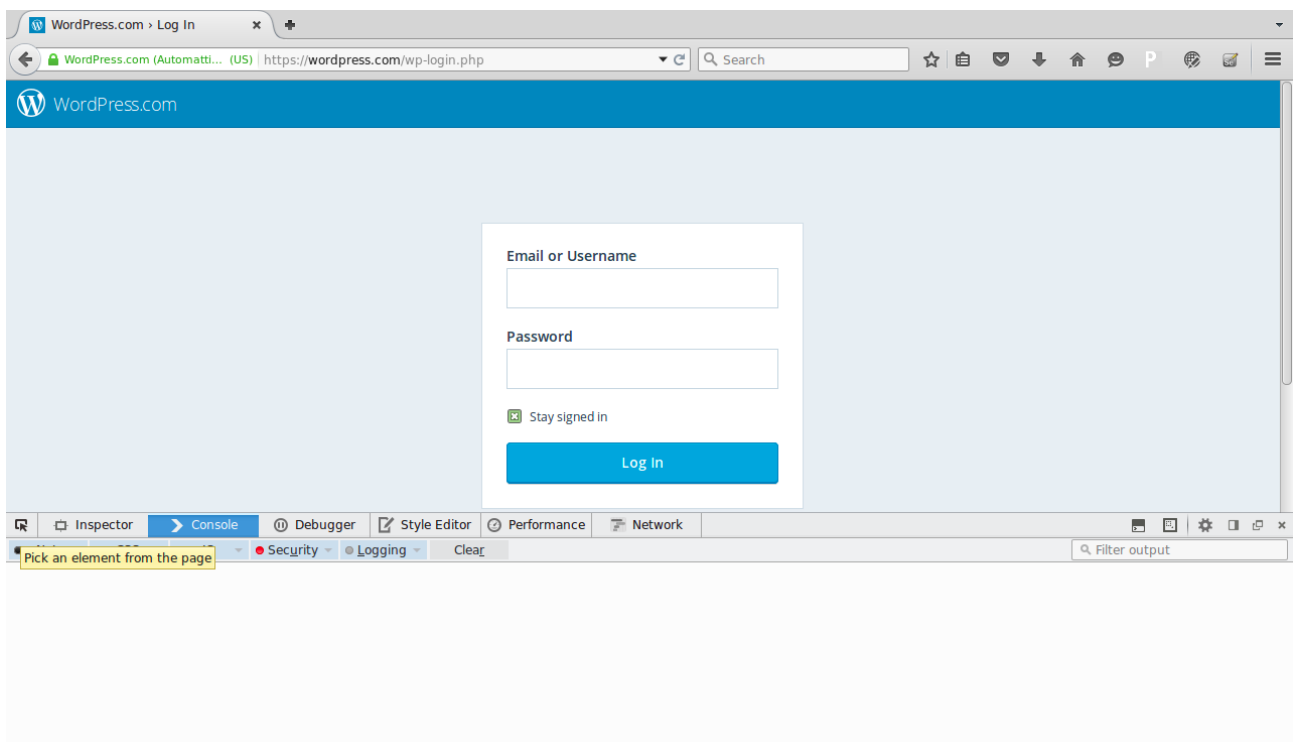
4. maximize_window() ஓட்டுதல் function ஓட்டுதல் browser-ஐ
ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதல்.

5. ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதல் username ஓட்டுதலுக்கான password-ஐ
wordpress-ஓட்டுதல் ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதலுக்கான. Webdriver-ஓட்டுதல்
ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதல் textbox-ஐ id-ஐ ஓட்டுதல் ஓட்டுதல்
ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதல் find_element_by_xpath() ஓட்டுதல்
function-ஓட்டுதல், ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதலுக்கான textbox-
ஓட்டுதல் ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதலுக்கான send_keys() ஓட்டுதல் function-
ஓட்டுதல் ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதலுக்கான.

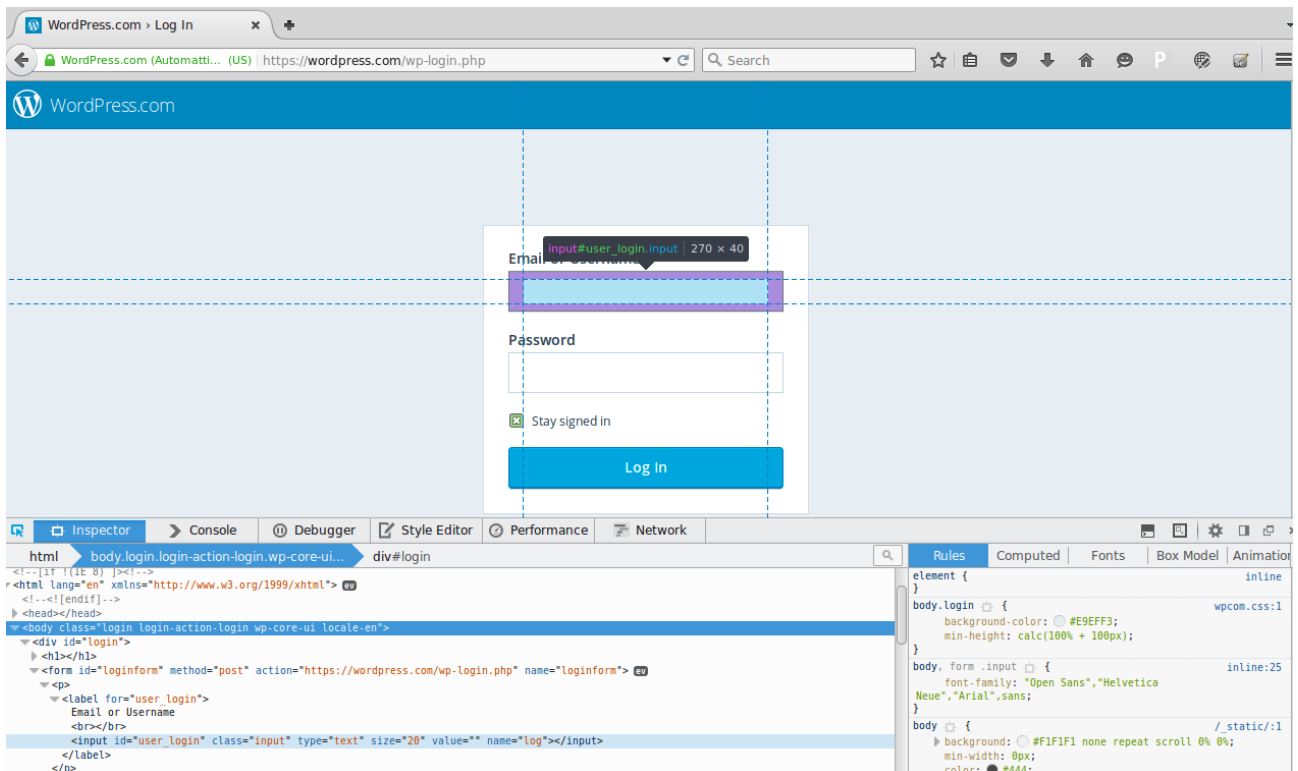
ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதல் ஓட்டுதல் textbox-ஐ html id-ஐ
ஓட்டுதலுக்கான, ஓட்டுதல் ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதல் 'Rightclick'
ஓட்டுதல் 'View Page Source ' ஓட்டுதலுக்கான ஓட்டுதல் ஓட்டுதலுக்கான.



開発者ツールを開いて、コンソールを開く。コンソールで 'Pick an element from the page' アイコンをクリックして、ページ上の要素を選択する。



000 0000 0000000000 0000000000 000000 0000 0000 cursor-
 0 0000000000 0000 html code 0000 0000000000. 0000
 000000000000 0000 00000000 textbox-00 id-000000 00000000
 00000000000000000000000000.



5. `username, password` textboxes & login buttons-`ID` `input[]` method-`send_keys` `method, username, password`-`click()` `buttons`

```

a.find_element_by_xpath("//
input[@id='user_login']").send_keys("valaipathivu")
a.find_element_by_xpath("//
input[@id='user_pass']").send_keys("Kadavuchol")
a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='wp-

```

```
submit']").click()
```

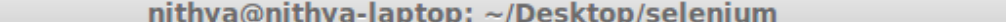
6. `print` `login` `successful` `message` `to` `the` `user` `if` `the` `login` `is` `successful`.

```
print "Login is successful"
```

7. 請說明 類別 (class) 與 物件 (object) 的關係。並說明 concept-物件 與 類別-物件 的區別。

```
a.find_element_by_link_text("Posts").click()
a.find_element_by_link_text("Add New").click()
a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='title']").send_keys("Tamil Kavithaikal")
a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='publish']").click()
a.find_element_by_link_text("Close Sidebar").click()
print "New post is Published"
```

□□□□ output □□□□□□□□□□



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "nithya@nithya-laptop: ~/Desktop/selenium". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The terminal output shows the command "python wordpress.py" being executed, followed by the messages "Login is successful" and "New post is Published". The prompt "nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium\$" is visible at the end of the output.

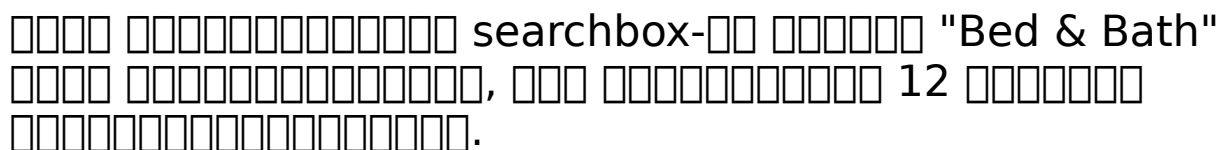
```
nithya@nithya-laptop: ~/Desktop/selenium
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium$ python wordpress.py
Login is successful
New post is Published
nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium$
```

[illegible]

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<http://magento-demo.lexiconn.com/> 00000 0000000000
0000000000 00000000000000 000000000.

<http://magento-demo.lexiconn.com/>



```
#File : 1-search.py
from selenium import webdriver

a = webdriver.Firefox()
a.get("http://magento-demo.lexiconn.com/")
a.maximize_window()

a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").send_keys("Bed & Bath")
a.find_element_by_xpath("//button[@title='Search']").click()

lis = a.find_elements_by_xpath("//h2[@class='product-name'] / a ")

print str(len(lis)) + " products found"
```

```
for i in lis:
    print i.text

a.quit()
```

code- 6 products found
ISLA CROSSBODY HANDBAG
MERINO V-NECK PULLOVER SWEATER
LEXINGTON CARDIGAN SWEATER
DELANCY CARDIGAN SWEATER
DORIAN PERFORATED OXFORD
CLASSIC HARDSHELL SUITCASE
LUGGAGE SET
PILLOW AND THROW SET
PEARL STUD EARRINGS
GRAMERCY THROW
PARK ROW THROW
CARNEGIE ALPACA THROW

h2[@class='product-name'] / a
(class = 'product-name')
(<a>) lis variable-
for loop
print str(len(lis))

result-
len()
print
str()
print
output

```
nithya@nithya-laptop: ~/Desktop/selenium/Programs
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium/Programs$ python 1-search.py
12 products found
ISLA CROSSBODY HANDBAG
MERINO V-NECK PULLOVER SWEATER
LEXINGTON CARDIGAN SWEATER
DELANCY CARDIGAN SWEATER
DORIAN PERFORATED OXFORD
CLASSIC HARDSHELL SUITCASE
LUGGAGE SET
PILLOW AND THROW SET
PEARL STUD EARRINGS
GRAMERCY THROW
PARK ROW THROW
CARNEGIE ALPACA THROW
nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium/Programs$
```


3.2 assertEquals() ಫಂಕ್ಷನ್‌ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದು

ಮುಂಚಿನ program-ನಲ್ಲಿ "Bed & Bath" ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ ಲಿಸ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 12 ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು. ಆದರೆ, ಈಗ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 12-ನಿಂದ 13-ನಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, assertEquals() ಫಂಕ್ಷನ್‌ನು ಬಳಸುವುದು.

ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, "Bed & Bath" ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ ಲಿಸ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 12 ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು. ಆದರೆ, ಈಗ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 12-ನಿಂದ 13-ನಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, assertEquals() ಫಂಕ್ಷನ್‌ನು ಬಳಸುವುದು.

```
#File : 2-assertions.py

import unittest
from selenium import webdriver

class SearchTests (unittest.TestCase):
    def setUp(self):
        self.a = webdriver.Firefox()
        self.a.get("http://magento-demo.lexiconn.com/")
        self.a.maximize_window()

    def test_search(self):
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").send_keys("Bed & Bath")
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").submit()
        lis = self.a.find_elements_by_xpath("//h2[@class='product-name']/a")
        self.assertEqual(12, len(lis))

    def tearDown(self):
        self.a.close()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    unittest.main(verbosity=2)
```

assertEquals() - ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವ ಫಂಕ್ಷನ್. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, unittest library-ನಲ್ಲಿ TestCase class-ನಲ್ಲಿ setUp() ಮತ್ತು tearDown() ಫಂಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, program-ನಲ್ಲಿ unittest-ನ್ನು import

program-assertEqual-20
 program-assertEqual-12
 program-assertEqual, program-assertEqual
 AssertionError
 program-assertEqual
 program-assertEqual

```
nithya@nithya-laptop: ~/Desktop/selenium/Programs
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium/Programs$ python 2-assertions.py
test_search (__main__.SearchTests) ... FAIL

=====
FAIL: test_search (__main__.SearchTests)
-----
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "2-assertions.py", line 14, in test_search
    self.assertEqual(20, len(lis))
AssertionError: 20 != 12

-----
Ran 1 test in 17.207s

FAILED (failures=1)
nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium/Programs$
```

3.3 @classmethod 클래스메서드 사용하기

이제 program.py "Bed & Bath" 테스트 클래스를
테스트 클래스로 하여 클래스메서드인 @classmethod를 사용하여
12-항목 테스트를 하는 method-클래스를 생성합니다.

이제 program.py 클래스메서드 method-를 사용하여
클래스메서드 "Bags & Luggage" 테스트 클래스를 생성하고
항목 11 테스트 클래스를 생성하고 클래스메서드인 @classmethod
를 사용하여 테스트합니다.

File : 3-multi-assertion.py

```
import unittest
from selenium import webdriver

class SearchTests (unittest.TestCase):
    def setUp(self):
        self.a = webdriver.Firefox()
        self.a.get("http://magento-demo.lexiconn.com/")
        self.a.maximize_window()

    def test_search_product1(self):
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").send_keys("Bed & Bath")
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").submit()
        lis = self.a.find_elements_by_xpath("//h2[@class='product-name']/a")
        self.assertEqual(12, len(lis))

    def test_search_product2(self):
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").send_keys("Bags & Luggage")
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").submit()
        lis = self.a.find_elements_by_xpath("//h2[@class='product-name']/a")
        self.assertEqual(12, len(lis))

    def tearDown(self):
        self.a.close()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    unittest.main(verbosity=2)
```

program- run test_search_product1
browser-
test_search_product2 browser-
.

program- browser-
browser-
output- 33.360s

```
nithya@nithya-laptop: ~/Desktop/selenium/Programs
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium/Programs$ python 3-multi_assertion.py
test_search_product1 (__main__.SearchTests) ... ok
test_search_product2 (__main__.SearchTests) ... ok

-----
Ran 2 tests in 33.360s

OK
nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium/Programs$
```

browsers,
@classmethod

3.4 @classmethod-ஐப் பயன்படுத்துதல்

எனவே program-ஐ browser-ஐ பயன்படுத்திவரும் எடுத்துக்காட்டு
@classmethod ஐயும் பயன்படுத்தும் எடுத்துக்காட்டு எடுத்துக்
கொள்ளப்படுகிறது. எடுத்துக்காட்டு methods-ஐ பயன்படுத்தும் எடுத்துக்காட்டு
எடுத்துக்காட்டு. எடுத்துக்காட்டு எடுத்துக்காட்டு எடுத்துக்காட்டு @classmethod
எடுத்துக்காட்டு browser-ஐ எடுத்துக்காட்டு எடுத்துக்காட்டு. எடுத்துக்காட்டு
methods-ஐயும் எடுத்துக்காட்டு எடுத்துக்காட்டு எடுத்துக்காட்டு எடுத்துக்காட்டு
எடுத்துக்காட்டு எடுத்துக்காட்டு.

#File : search_tests.py

```
import unittest
```

```
from selenium import webdriver
```

```
class SearchTests (unittest.TestCase):
```

```
    @classmethod
```

```
    def setUpClass(cls):
```

```
        cls.a = webdriver.Firefox()
```

```
        cls.a.get("http://magento-demo.lexiconn.com/")
```

```
        cls.a.maximize_window()
```

```
    def test_search_product1(self):
```

```
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").send_keys("Bed &  
Bath")
```

```
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").submit()
```

```
        lis = self.a.find_elements_by_xpath("//h2[@class='product-name']/a")
```

```
        self.assertEqual(12, len(lis))
```

```
    def test_search_product2(self):
```

```
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").clear()
```

```
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").send_keys("Bags &  
Luggage")
```

```
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").submit()
```

```
        lis = self.a.find_elements_by_xpath("//h2[@class='product-name']/a")
```

```
        self.assertEqual(12, len(lis))
```

```
    @classmethod
```

```
    def tearDownClass(cls):
```

```
        cls.a.quit()
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
```

```
    unittest.main(verbosity=2)
```

18.461s 時間を要する。@classmethod は、クラスメソッドとして定義され、インスタンスではなくクラスに対して呼び出される。

```
nithya@nithya-laptop: ~/Desktop/selenium/Programs
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium/Programs$ python search_tests.py
test_search_product1 (__main__.SearchTests) ... ok
test_search_product2 (__main__.SearchTests) ... ok

-----
Ran 2 tests in 18.461s

OK
nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium/Programs$
```

3.5 如何测试Magento的首页

<http://magento-demo.lexiconn.com/> 网站

测试Magento的首页，主要测试以下功能：
1. 搜索框
2. 语言选择框
3. 添加购物车
4. 购物车图标
5. 购物车数量

#File : homepage-tests.py

```
import unittest
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.common.exceptions import NoSuchElementException
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
from __builtin__ import classmethod

class HomePageTest (unittest.TestCase):
    @classmethod
    def setUpClass(cls):
        cls.a = webdriver.Firefox()
        cls.a.get("http://magento-demo.lexiconn.com/")
        cls.a.maximize_window()

    def test_searchbox(self):
        self.assertTrue (self.is_element_present (By.ID,"search"))
        self.assertTrue (self.a.find_element_by_id("search").is_enabled())
        x = self.a.find_element_by_id("search").get_attribute("maxlength")
        self.assertEqual("128",x)

    def test_languagebox(self):
        self.assertTrue (self.is_element_present (By.ID,"select-language"))

    def test_addcart(self):
        self.a.find_element_by_css_selector("div.header-minicart
span.icon").click()
```

```

x = "You have no items in your shopping cart."
y = self.a.find_element_by_css_selector("p.empty").text
self.assertEqual(x,y)
self.a.find_element_by_css_selector("div.minicart-wrapper a.close").click()

def test_account(self):
    x = self.a.find_element_by_link_text("ACCOUNT")
    y = self.a.find_elements_by_partial_link_text("ACCOUNT")
    self.assertTrue(x.is_displayed())
    self.assertEqual(2,len(y))

def test_imgs(self):
    x = self.a.find_element_by_class_name("promos")
    y = x.find_elements_by_tag_name("img")
    self.assertEqual(3,len(y))

    z = self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//img[@alt='Shop Private Sales - Members Only']")
    self.assertTrue(z.is_displayed())
    z.click()
    self.assertEqual("VIP",self.a.title)

@classmethod
def tearDownClass(cls):
    cls.a.quit()

def is_element_present(self, how, what):
    try: self.a.find_element(by=how, value=what)
    except NoSuchElementException, e: return False
    return True

if __name__ == '__main__':
    unittest.main(verbosity=2)

```

output of the test script is as follows:

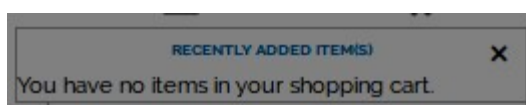
test_languagebox() 함수는 128 테스트 케이스를 생성하여
test_languagebox() 함수가 모든 테스트 케이스를 성공적으로
처리하는지 확인합니다.

3.5.2. test_languagebox() 함수 테스트



test_languagebox() 함수는 languagebox() 함수를 호출하여
test_languagebox() 함수가 모든 테스트 케이스를 성공적으로
처리하는지 확인합니다. assertTrue() 함수를 사용하여 element
가 is_element_present() 함수를 호출하여
test_languagebox() 함수가 성공적으로 처리되는지 확인합니다.

3.5.3. test_addcart() 함수 테스트



CART icon을 클릭하여 test_addcart() 함수를 호출하여
test_addcart() 함수가 모든 테스트 케이스를 성공적으로
처리하는지 확인합니다.

CART icon을 클릭하여 test_addcart() 함수를 호출하여
test_addcart() 함수가 모든 테스트 케이스를 성공적으로
처리하는지 확인합니다. find_element_by_css_selector("div.header-
minicart span.icon") 함수를 사용하여 icon-
<div> -를 찾아 css 클래스를 확인합니다.

```

▼ <div class="header-minicart">
  ▼ <a class="skip-link skip-cart no-count" href="#header-cart"> ev
    <span class="icon"></span>
    <span class="label">Cart</span>
    <span class="count">0</span>
  </a>
  ▶ <div id="header-cart" class="block block-cart skip-content"></div> ev
  /div>

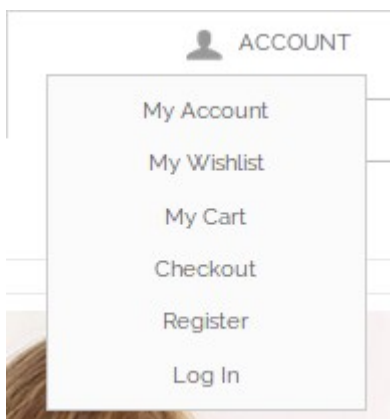
```

div. class 0000 00000000 00000000 00000000 0000 span. 0000 class 0000 000000000000000000000000. 000000 000 css element-000 000000000000000000000000 0000 000000.

00000000 “You have no items in your shopping cart” 0000000 x - 0000, icon-0 0000000000000000 00000 0000000000, .text 00000 0000000000000000 y - 0000 0000000000000000000000. 00000000 assertEquals() 00000 x,y 00000 0000000 0000000 0000000000000000000000.

000000000 0000000 000000 00000000000000 000000000 00000000000000 000000 0000000000000000000000000000000000.

3.5.4. 0000 0000000



test_account()-
.

- ACCOUNT 2
- ACCOUNT, My Account 2

ACCOUNT .is_displayed() assertTrue() (Account, My Account) 2

3.5.5.

3 Shop Private Sales - Members Only VIP test_imgs()-

HOME & DECOR
FOR ALL YOUR SPACES

SHOP PRIVATE SALES
MEMBERS ONLY

TRAVEL GEAR
FOR EVERY OCCASION

VIP



SORT BY: Position ▼



VIEW AS:



3 Item(s)

SHOW:

12 ▼

このコードは、このページの下部に 3 つの プロモーション (promos) を表示する unordered list-構造を生成します。このコードは find_element_by_class_name を使って promos-クラスを持つ 3 つの要素を x 回繰り返して表示します。このコードは len() を使って x-回繰り返す必要があるかどうかを確認し、3 回繰り返す必要がある場合は、3 回繰り返すように調整します。

```
<ul class="promos">
  <li>
    <a href="http://demo.magentocommerce.com/home-decor.html">
      </img>
    </a>
  </li>
  <li>
    <a href="http://demo.magentocommerce.com/vip.html">
      </img>
    </a>
  </li>
</ul>
```

3.6 数据流图 数据流图 数据流图 数据流图 数据流图

search_tests (3.4) のソースコードは homepage_tests (3.5) のソースコードと同じです。program-01 のソースコードも同じです。code はソースコードのファイル名です。

#File : 6-combining-tests.py

```
import unittest
from search_tests import SearchTests
from homepage_tests import HomePageTest

x = unittest.TestLoader().loadTestsFromTestCase(SearchTests)
y = unittest.TestLoader().loadTestsFromTestCase(HomePageTest)
z = unittest.TestSuite([x, y])
unittest.TextTestRunner(verbosity=2).run(z)
```

classes-
 variables-
 x , y
 variable-
 TestSuit-
 z-

`output` 関数で出力を返す。また、`methods-` 関数でメソッドのリストを返す。

run the following command

<http://tungwaiyip.info/software/HTMLTestRunner.html> to get

HTMLTestRunner.pyc file

and place it in the folder where you want to run the tests.

Folder-structure is as follows.

program folder

HTMLTestRunner.pyc

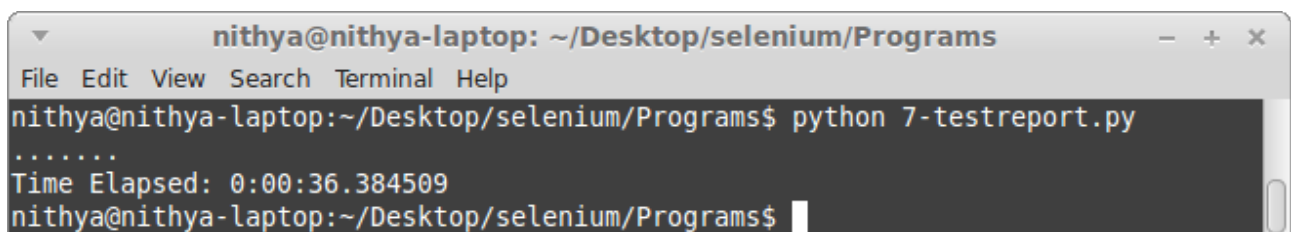


output folder, and

folder-structure

html report-

SmokeTestReport.html



SmokeTestReport.html

report

SmokeTestReport.html

Test Report

Start Time: 2015-09-11 13:34:59
Duration: 0:00:36.384509
Status: Pass 7

Smoke Tests

Show [Summary](#) [Failed](#) [All](#)

Test Group/Test case	Count	Pass	Fail	Error	View
search_tests.SearchTests	2	2	0	0	Detail
test_search_product1			pass		
test_search_product2			pass		
homepage_tests.HomePageTest	5	5	0	0	Detail
test_account			pass		
test_addcart			pass		
test_imgs			pass		
test_languagebox			pass		
test_searchbox			pass		
Total	7	7	0	0	

3.8 创建用户注册页面

The screenshot shows the 'CREATE AN ACCOUNT' page of the Madison Island website. The header includes the 'MADISON ISLAND' logo, navigation links for 'ACCOUNT' and 'CART', and a search bar. Below the header, there are category links: 'WOMEN', 'MEN', 'ACCESSORIES', 'HOME & DECOR', 'SALE', and 'VIP'. The main heading is 'CREATE AN ACCOUNT'. Below it, a note says 'Please enter the following information to create your account.' The form contains five required fields: 'First Name', 'Last Name', 'Email Address', 'Password', and 'Confirm Password'. There is a checkbox for 'Sign Up for Newsletter'. A 'Back' link is on the left, and a 'REGISTER' button is on the right. A red asterisk indicates required fields.

Magento 创建用户注册页面 Account -> Login -> Create an Account 页面，使用 Selenium 自动化测试工具实现自动化测试。

File : 8-registration-form.py

```
import unittest
from selenium import webdriver
from time import gmtime, strftime

class Login (unittest.TestCase):
    @classmethod
    def setUpClass(cls):
        cls.a = webdriver.Firefox()
        cls.a.implicitly_wait(30)
        cls.a.get("http://magento-demo.lexiconn.com/")
        cls.a.maximize_window()

    def test_register(self):
        self.a.find_element_by_link_text("ACCOUNT").click()
        self.a.find_element_by_link_text("Log In").click()

        x = self.a.find_element_by_link_text("CREATE AN ACCOUNT")
```

```

self.assertTrue(x.is_displayed() and x.is_enabled())
x.click()
self.assertEqual("Create New Customer Account",self.a.title)

fn = self.a.find_element_by_id("firstname")
ln = self.a.find_element_by_id("lastname")
ea = self.a.find_element_by_id("email_address")
pa = self.a.find_element_by_id("password")
co = self.a.find_element_by_id("confirmation")
su = self.a.find_element_by_id("is_subscribed")
re = self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//button[@title='Register']")

self.assertEqual("255", fn.get_attribute("maxlength"))
self.assertEqual("255", ln.get_attribute("maxlength"))
self.assertTrue(fn.is_enabled() and ln.is_enabled() and ea.is_enabled()
and pa.is_enabled() and
co.is_enabled() and su.is_enabled() and re.is_enabled())
self.assertFalse(su.is_selected())

laname = "user_" + strftime("%Y%m%d%H%M%S", gmtime())
fn.send_keys("Test")
ln.send_keys(laname)
su.click()
ea.send_keys(laname + "@example.com")
pa.send_keys("tester")
co.send_keys("tester")
re.click()

self.assertEqual("Hello, Test " + laname +
"!",self.a.find_element_by_css_selector("p.hello >strong").text)
self.a.find_element_by_link_text("ACCOUNT").click()
self.assertTrue(self.a.find_element_by_link_text("Log Out").is_displayed())

@classmethod
def tearDownClass(cls):
    cls.a.quit()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    unittest.main(verbosity=2)

```

test_register method-이름을 알 수 있는 테스트 메서드. 이 메서드는 setUp과 tearDown 메서드 사이에 실행된다.

1. Account, Log In 테스트 메서드는 setUp과 tearDown 메서드 사이에 실행된다.

2. "Create an Account" button is disabled x 100 times, then enable- button and assertTrue-assertion. Then click button "Create New Customer Account" and assertEquals-assertion.
3. Test the function fn, ln, ea variables- then variables enable- button assertTrue-assertion.
4. Test the firstname, lastname length is 255 assertEquals assertion.
5. Test the checkbox-tick assertFalse(su.is_selected()) assertion.
6. Test the send_keys Checkbox button- then variable-click () assertion.
7. Test the laname variable- User_lastname-strftime modules import assertion.
8. Test the css selector assertEquals- assertion.


```
nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium/Programs$ python Assertions.py
test_register (__main__.Login) ... FAIL

=====
FAIL: test_register (__main__.Login)
-----
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "Assertions.py", line 21, in test_register
    self.assertNotEqual("Create New Customer Account",self.a.title)
AssertionError: 'Create New Customer Account' == u'Create New Customer Account'

-----
Ran 1 test in 15.286s
```

3. `assertEqual(a,b,[msg])` - `assertEqual` method is used to check whether the two objects are equal or not. If the two objects are not equal, it raises an `AssertionError` exception. `assertEqual` method is used to check whether the two objects are equal or not. If the two objects are not equal, it raises an `AssertionError` exception. `assertEqual` method is used to check whether the two objects are equal or not. If the two objects are not equal, it raises an `AssertionError` exception.

```
self.assertEqual("Create New Customer Account",self.a.title,["Hai"])
```

`assertEqual` method is used to check whether the two objects are equal or not. If the two objects are not equal, it raises an `AssertionError` exception. `assertEqual` method is used to check whether the two objects are equal or not. If the two objects are not equal, it raises an `AssertionError` exception. `assertEqual` method is used to check whether the two objects are equal or not. If the two objects are not equal, it raises an `AssertionError` exception.

```
nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium/Programs$ python Assertions.py
test_register (__main__.Login) ... ok

-----
Ran 1 test in 16.120s

OK
```

4. `assertNotEqual(a,b,[msg])` `assertNotEqual` method is used to check whether the two objects are not equal or not. If the two objects are equal, it raises an `AssertionError` exception. `assertNotEqual` method is used to check whether the two objects are not equal or not. If the two objects are equal, it raises an `AssertionError` exception. `assertNotEqual` method is used to check whether the two objects are not equal or not. If the two objects are equal, it raises an `AssertionError` exception.

```
self.assertNotEqual("Create New Customer Account",self.a.title,["Hai"])
```

`assertNotEqual` method is used to check whether the two objects are not equal or not. If the two objects are equal, it raises an `AssertionError` exception. `assertNotEqual` method is used to check whether the two objects are not equal or not. If the two objects are equal, it raises an `AssertionError` exception. `assertNotEqual` method is used to check whether the two objects are not equal or not. If the two objects are equal, it raises an `AssertionError` exception.

```
nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium/Programs$ python Assertions.py
test_register (__main__.Login) ... FAIL

=====
FAIL: test_register (__main__.Login)
-----
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "Assertions.py", line 21, in test_register
    self.assertNotEqual("Create New Customer Account",self.a.title,["Hai"])
AssertionError: ['Hai']

-----
Ran 1 test in 16.030s

FAILED (failures=1)
```

5. `assertFalse(a, [msg])` asserts that the value of `a` is not equal to the string 'Sign Up for Newsletter' if the checkbox, select or input element is checked.

```
self.assertFalse(su.is_selected(), ['Hai'])
```

000 0000 0000 000000000 'Hai' 000000 0000000000000000.

```
nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium/Programs$ python Assertions.py
test_register (__main__.Login) ... ok

-----
Ran 1 test in 15.184s

OK
```

6. assertTrue(a, [msg]) □□ checkbox, select
 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□
 □□□□□□□□□□.

```
self.assertTrue(su.is_selected(), ['Hai'])
```

□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ error-□ □□□□□□□□□□
 'Hai' - □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□.

```
nithya@nithya-laptop:~/Desktop/selenium/Programs$ python Assertions.py
test_register (__main__.Login) ... FAIL

=====
FAIL: test_register (__main__.Login)
-----
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "Assertions.py", line 25, in test_register
    self.assertTrue(su.is_selected(),['Hai'])
AssertionError: ['Hai']
-----
Ran 1 test in 15.413s

FAILED (failures=1)
```

7. `assertListEqual (a,b)` 两个列表的断言。如果两个列表相等，则通过测试。如果两个列表不相等，则抛出 `AssertionError`。如果两个列表不相等，则抛出 `AssertionError`。如果两个列表不相等，则抛出 `AssertionError`。

3.9 Dropdown box-

[illegible]

#File : 9-dropdown.py

```
import unittest
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import Select

class dropdown (unittest.TestCase):
    @classmethod
    def setUpClass(cls):
        cls.a = webdriver.Firefox()
        cls.a.implicitly_wait(30)
        cls.a.get("http://magento-demo.lexiconn.com/")
        cls.a.maximize_window()

    def test_language_options(self):
        x = ["ENGLISH", "FRENCH", "GERMAN"]
        y = []
        d = Select(self.a.find_element_by_id("select-language"))
        self.assertEqual(3, len(d.options))
        for i in d.options:
            y.append(i.text)
        self.assertEqual(x, y)
        self.assertEqual("ENGLISH", d.first_selected_option.text)
        d.select_by_visible_text("German")
        self.assertTrue("store=german" in self.a.current_url)
        d = Select(self.a.find_element_by_id("select-language"))
        d.select_by_index(0)

    @classmethod
```

```
def tearDownClass(cls):
    cls.a.quit()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    unittest.main(verbosity=2)
```

000000 “select-language” dropdownbox -00000 d 00
 000000000000000000000000. 0000 000000000000 0000
 000000000000000000 000000000000 000000000000 x 000000 000000
 000000 00000000000000, 000 0000000000 0000000000 y 000000
 000000000000000000000000.

1. `len(d.options)` returns `d` number of options. We can compare it with `len(d.options)`, and 3-`len(d.options)` is `len(d.options)`. We can compare `dropdown box`-`len(d.options)` 3 `len(d.options)` `len(d.options)`.
2. For loop returns `d` number of options. We can compare it with `len(d.options)`, and `y` returns `len(d.options)` `len(d.options)` `len(d.options)`. We can compare `x`-`y` `len(d.options)` `len(d.options)` `assertListEqual` `len(d.options)`. We can compare `len(d.options)` `len(d.options)` `dropdown box`-`len(d.options)` `len(d.options)` `len(d.options)`.
3. We can compare `len(d.options)` `len(d.options)` `"English"` `len(d.options)` `first_selected_option` `len(d.options)`.
4. We can compare `select_by_visible_text` `len(d.options)` `German` `len(d.options)`. We can compare `len(d.options)` `len(d.options)` `len(d.options)` `len(d.options)`, `len(d.options)` `len(d.options)` `len(d.options)` `len(d.options)` `browser url`-`len(d.options)` `store=german` `len(d.options)` `len(d.options)` `len(d.options)` `len(d.options)`.

Browser url 中 "select-language" dropdown - d
code 中, 中
中

d properties /
functions 中

d.options = dropdown 中

d.all_selected_options = dropdown 中

d.first_selected_option = dropdown 中

d.deselect_all() = multiselect dropdownbox / list - 中

d.deselect_by_index(xxx) = index- 中

d.deselect_by_value(xxx) = 中

d.deselect_by_visible_text(xxx) = text- 中

d.select_by_index(xxx) = index- 中

d.select_by_value(xxx) = 中

d.select_by_visible_text(xxx) = text- 中

3.10 popup- 0 0000000000

Magento 00000000 000000 phones 0000 00000000 0000, 0000 0000 000000 00000000 000 00000000 00000000 0000 Add to Compare 0000000000 0000 000000000000.

ISLAND

phones

WOMEN

MEN

ACCESSORIES

HOME & DECOR

SALE

VIP

HOME / SEARCH RESULTS FOR: PHONES

SHOP BY

CATEGORY

Home & Decor (2)

The product Madison Earbuds has been added to comparison list.

COMPARE PRODUCTS (1)

MADISON EARBUDS

Clear All

COMPARE


SEARCH RESULTS FOR 'PHONES'

SORT BY: Relevance

VIEW AS:

2 Item(s)

SHOW: 12




MADISON EARBUDS

\$35.00

ADD TO CART

Add to Wishlist

Add to Compare



MADISON OVEREAR HEADPHONES

\$125.00

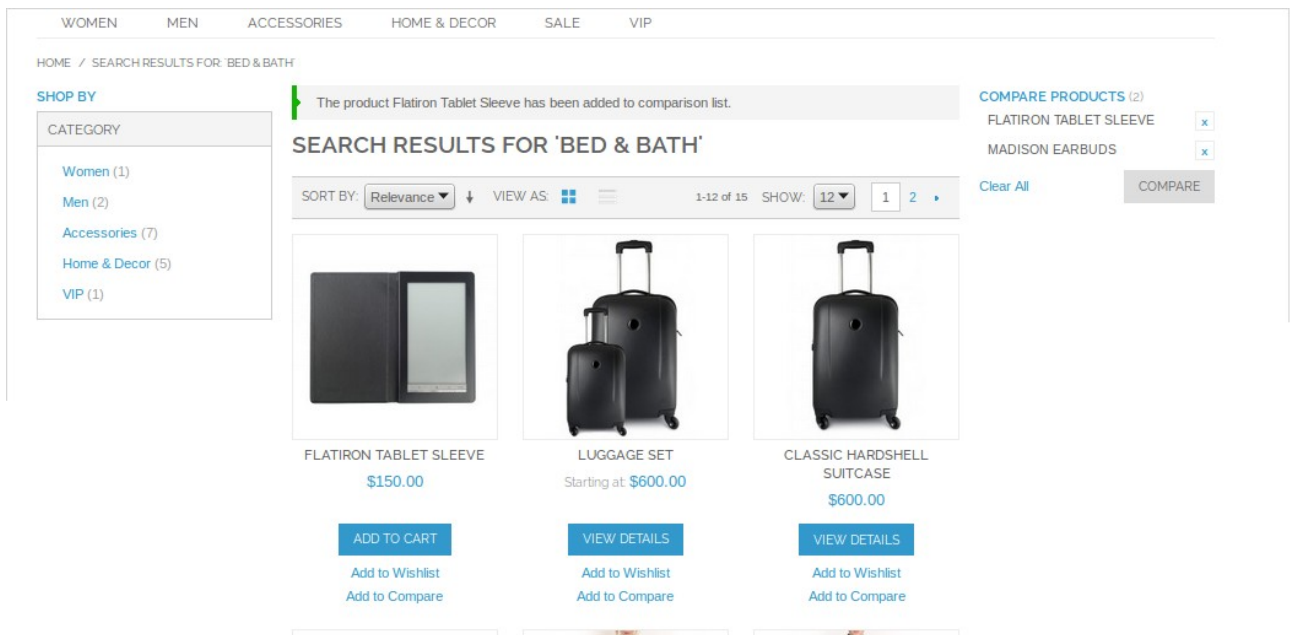
★★★★★

ADD TO CART

Add to Wishlist

Add to Compare

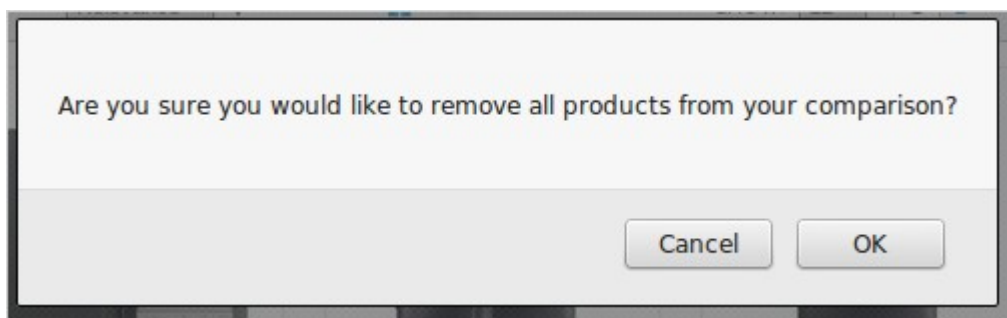
00000000 'Bed & Bath' 0000 00000000 0000 0000 0000 000000 00000000 000 00000000 00000000 0000 Add to Compare 0000000000 0000 000000000000.



When the user clicks on the 'Compare Products' button, a modal window appears. This modal window displays the list of products currently in the comparison list. It includes a 'Clear All' button and a 'COMPARE' button.



When the user clicks on the 'Clear All' button, a confirmation dialog box appears. This dialog box asks the user if they are sure they want to remove all products from their comparison. It has 'Cancel' and 'OK' buttons.



1. popup- 按钮 ok button- 按钮 是否 可以 禁用?
 2. 浏览器- 禁用 按钮 是否 可以 禁用?
 3. 浏览器- 禁用 按钮. 浏览器- html code 是否 可以 禁用?
 4. 浏览器- 按钮 popup- 按钮 button- 按钮 是否 可以 禁用?
 5. 浏览器- 按钮 是否 可以 禁用 按钮 是否 可以 禁用.

File : 10-compare.py

```
import unittest
from selenium import webdriver

class compare (unittest.TestCase):
    def setUp(self):
        self.a = webdriver.Firefox()
        self.a.implicitly_wait(30)
        self.a.get("http://magento-demo.lexiconn.com/")
        self.a.maximize_window()

    def test_compare_products(self):

self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").send_keys("phones")
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//button[@title='Search']").click()
        self.a.find_element_by_link_text("Add to Compare").click()
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").clear()
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").send_keys("Bed &
Bath")
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//button[@title='Search']").click()
        self.a.find_element_by_link_text("Add to Compare").click()
        self.a.find_element_by_link_text("Clear All").click()
        i = self.a.switch_to_alert()
        self.assertEqual("Are you sure you would like to remove all products from
your comparison?", i.text)
        i.accept()

    def tearDown(self):
        self.a.quit()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    unittest.main(verbosity=2)
```

`switch_to_alert()` function browser-
popup i variable-
. popup-

properties / functions `WebDriver` 클래스의 메소드들입니다.
이 메소드들은 `WebDriver` 클래스의 `program`-에서
사용됩니다.

`i.text = popup` 이 메소드는 팝업의 텍스트를 가져옵니다.
`i.accept() = ok` 이 메소드는 팝업의 `ok` 버튼을 클릭합니다.
`i.dismiss() = cancel` 이 메소드는 팝업의 `cancel` 버튼을 클릭합니다.
`i.send_keys(yyy) =` 이 메소드는 팝업의 텍스트 필드에 `yyy`를 입력합니다.
이 메소드는 팝업의 텍스트 필드에 `yyy`를 입력하고 팝업의 `ok` 버튼을 클릭합니다.
이 메소드는 팝업의 텍스트 필드에 `yyy`를 입력하고 팝업의 `cancel` 버튼을 클릭합니다.
`yyy`는 문자열입니다.

3.11 Hard Coding

Magento 웹사이트에서 "Bed & Bath" 제품을 검색하고 12개의
결과를 가져옵니다. "Bags & Luggage" 제품을 검색하고 11개의
결과를 가져옵니다. 이 코드는 `code`-에서 `data`-에서
가져옵니다.

```
import unittest
from selenium import webdriver

class search (unittest.TestCase):
    def setUp(self):
        self.a = webdriver.Firefox()
        self.a.implicitly_wait(30)
        self.a.get("http://magento-demo.lexiconn.com/")
        self.a.maximize_window()

    def test_search(self):
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").send_keys("Bed & Bath")
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").submit()
        lis1 = self.a.find_elements_by_xpath("//h2[@class='product-name']/a")
        self.assertEqual(12, len(lis1))

        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").clear()
```

```

        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").send_keys("Bags & Luggage")
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").submit()
        lis2 = self.a.find_elements_by_xpath("//h2[@class='product-name']/a")
        self.assertEqual(12, len(lis2))

    def tearDown(self):
        self.a.quit()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    unittest.main(verbosity=2)

```

[illegible]

3.12 Data Driven Testing - Parameters Passing

ඔබගේ පරීක්ෂණ කේෂයේ පරාමිති 10 ක් ලෙස සකස් කළ
පරාමිති 10 ක් code-හි පරාමිති ලෙස ලබා දෙනු ලබන,
ඔබ ඔබේ පරීක්ෂණ කේෂයේ පරාමිති. පරාමිති ලෙස ලබා දෙන
data-හි පරාමිති ලෙස ලබා දෙන variable-හි
පරාමිති ලෙස ලබා දෙන variable-හි පරාමිති
data-හි පරාමිති ලෙස ලබා දෙන. ඔබ පරාමිති ලෙස ලබා දෙන.

```
import unittest
from selenium import webdriver
from ddt import ddt, data, unpack

@ddt
class search (unittest.TestCase):
    def setUp(self):
        self.a = webdriver.Firefox()
        self.a.implicitly_wait(30)
        self.a.get("http://magento-demo.lexiconn.com/")
        self.a.maximize_window()
    @data (("Bed & Bath",12),("Bags & Luggage",12))
    @unpack
    def test_search(self,i,j):
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").send_keys(i)
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").submit()
        lis1 = self.a.find_elements_by_xpath("//h2[@class='product-name']/a")
        self.assertEqual(j, len(lis1))

    def tearDown(self):
        self.a.quit()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    unittest.main(verbosity=2)
```

ඔබේ පරීක්ෂණ කේෂයේ පරාමිති ලෙස ලබා දෙන, ඔබ
පරාමිති ලෙස ලබා දෙන පරාමිති ලෙස ලබා දෙන
පරාමිති ලෙස ලබා දෙන පරාමිති ලෙස ලබා දෙන i
පරාමිති j ලෙස ලබා දෙන පරාමිති ලෙස ලබා දෙන. ඔබ test_search
method-හි argument-හි පරාමිති ලෙස ලබා දෙන.

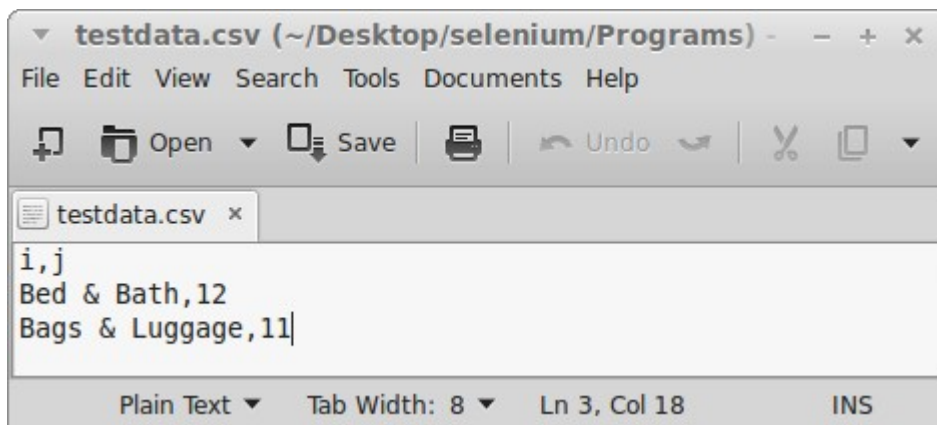
data-driven testing program-ko test data ko @data decorator ko use krke test cases ko create krsktte hai. @unpack decorator ko use krke dataset ko unpack krsktte hai. program-ko run krne ke liye ddt modules ko install krna hoga. import unittest ko use krke test cases ko create krsktte hai.

```
sudo pip install ddt
```

data-driven testing ko implement krne ke liye modules-ko install krna hoga. data-driven testing ko implement krne ke liye.

3.13 Data Driven Testing - Parameters Passing - textfile

data-driven testing program-ko test data ko textfile ko use krke test cases ko create krsktte hai. data ko textfile ko use krke test cases ko create krsktte hai. code ko run krke test cases ko create krsktte hai.



data-driven testing ko implement krne ke liye notepad-ko use krke test cases ko create krsktte hai. data ko textfile ko use krke test cases ko create krsktte hai. variable ko use krke test cases ko create krsktte hai. comma(,) ko use krke test cases ko create krsktte hai.

```
import csv, unittest
```

```

from selenium import webdriver
from ddt import ddt, data, unpack

def get_data(f_name):
    data=[]
    cont = csv.reader(open(f_name, "rb"))
    next(cont, None)
    for i in cont:
        data.append(i)
    return data

@ddt
class search (unittest.TestCase):
    def setUp(self):
        self.a = webdriver.Firefox()
        self.a.implicitly_wait(30)
        self.a.get("http://magento-demo.lexiconn.com/")
        self.a.maximize_window()
        @data (*get_data("testdata.csv"))

    @unpack
    def test_search(self,i,j):
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").send_keys(i)
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").submit()
        lis1 = self.a.find_elements_by_xpath("//h2[@class='product-name']/a")
        self.assertEqual(int(j), len(lis1))

    def tearDown(self):
        self.a.quit()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    unittest.main(verbosity=2)

```

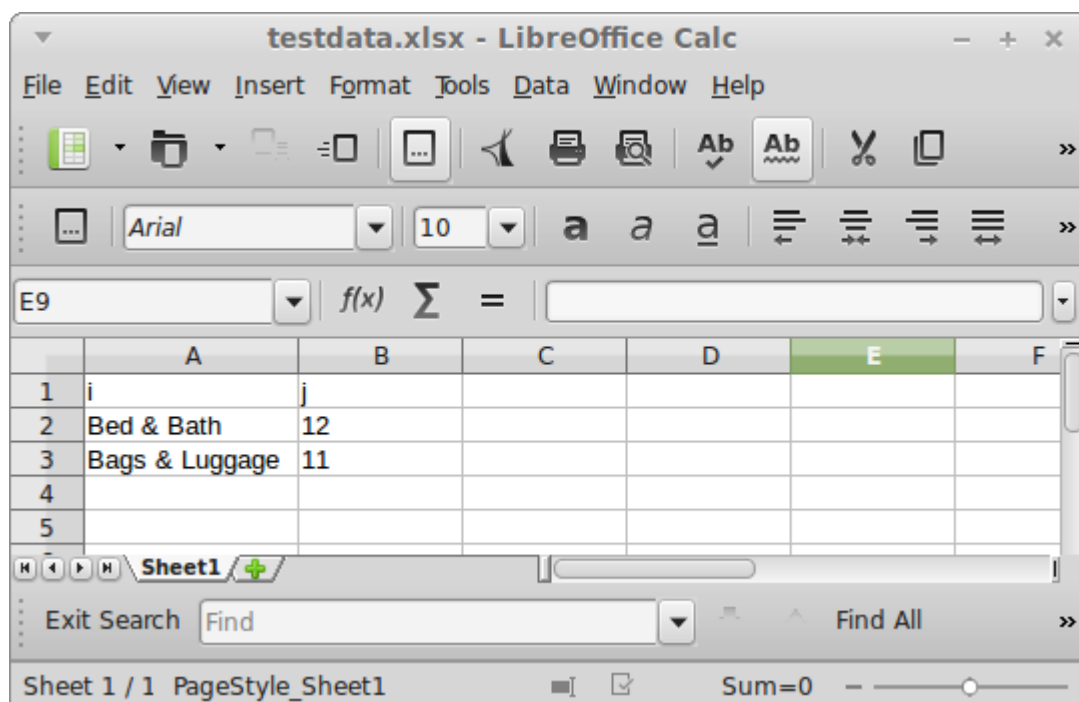
test_search function- testdata.csv file ko read krke
 testdata.csv file ko read krke. @data decorator ko use krke,
 testdata.csv file ko read krke aur testdata.csv file ko
 testdata.csv file ko read krke aur testdata.csv file ko
 testdata.csv file ko read krke. testdata.csv file ko
 testdata.csv file ko read krke.

3.14 Data Driven Testing - Parameters Passing - Excelsheet

textfile-`testdata.txt` excel-sheet-`testdata.xlsx` data-`data.txt`
code `testdata.py` `testdata.py`.

```
sudo pip install xlrd
```

modules-`xlrd` install `testdata.py` `testdata.py`.



Excel-`testdata.xlsx` variable-`data`, `testdata.py` `testdata.py` `testdata.py`.

```
import xlrd, unittest
from selenium import webdriver
from ddt import ddt, data, unpack
```

```
def get_data(f_name):
    data=[]
```

```

cont = xlrd.open_workbook(f_name).sheet_by_index(0)
for i in range(1,cont.nrows):
    data.append(list(cont.row_values(i, 0, cont.ncols)))
return data

```

```

@ddt
class search (unittest.TestCase):
    def setUp(self):
        self.a = webdriver.Firefox()
        self.a.implicitly_wait(30)
        self.a.get("http://magento-demo.lexiconn.com/")
        self.a.maximize_window()
    @data (*get_data("testdata.xlsx"))
    @unpack
    def test_search(self,i,j):
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").send_keys(i)
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").submit()
        lis1 = self.a.find_elements_by_xpath("//h2[@class='product-name']/a")
        self.assertEqual(int(j), len(lis1))

    def tearDown(self):
        self.a.quit()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    unittest.main(verbosity=2)

```

test_search function- test_data.xlsx file is used to store the test data. @data decorator is used to load the test data from the testdata.xlsx file. The test data is loaded into a list and the test is executed for each row of the list. The test is executed for each row of the list. The test is executed for each row of the list.

3.15 Implicit Wait

□□□□ program- □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ browser-□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□, □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ google-□□ □□□□□□□□ “selenium webdriver” □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□; □□□□□□□□ browser-□□ back-□□□□□□ forward-□□□□□□ refresh-□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□ code □□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□.

```
import unittest
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait
from selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions

class compare(unittest.TestCase):
    def setUp(self):
        self.a = webdriver.Firefox()
        self.a.implicitly_wait(30)
        self.a.get("http://www.google.com")
        self.a.maximize_window()

    def test_browser_navigation(self):

self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@title='Search']").send_keys("selenium
webdriver")
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@title='Search']").submit()
        self.a.find_element_by_link_text("Selenium WebDriver").click()

        self.a.back()
        self.a.implicitly_wait(60)
        self.a.forward()
        self.a.implicitly_wait(60)
        self.a.refresh()
        self.a.implicitly_wait(60)

    def tearDown(self):
        self.a.quit()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    unittest.main(verbosity=2)
```


3.16 Explicit Wait

Explicit Wait 是浏览器端等待，等待指定的条件。等待指定的条件，program 等待指定的条件。等待指定的条件，等待指定的条件，load 等待指定的条件，enable 等待指定的条件，conditions 等待指定的条件，program 等待指定的条件。WebDriverWait 等待指定的 expected_conditions 等待指定的 classes 等待指定的。等待指定的 code 等待指定的。

```
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait
from selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions
import unittest

class kanchipuram (unittest.TestCase):
    def setUp(self):
        self.a = webdriver.Firefox()
        self.a.get("http://magento-demo.lexiconn.com/")
        self.a.maximize_window()

    def test_account_link(self):
        WebDriverWait(self.a, 10).until(lambda s: s.find_element_by_id("select-
language").get_attribute("length") == "3")
        b = WebDriverWait(self.a,
10).until(expected_conditions.visibility_of_element_located((By.LINK_TEXT,
"ACCOUNT")))
        b.click()

    def tearDown(self):
        self.a.quit()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    unittest.main(verbosity=2)
```

```
select_language 00000000 load 00000000,
'ACCOUNT' 00000000 00000000 00000000
0000000000000000 0000000000000000. 0000 0000 run
```

[illegible]

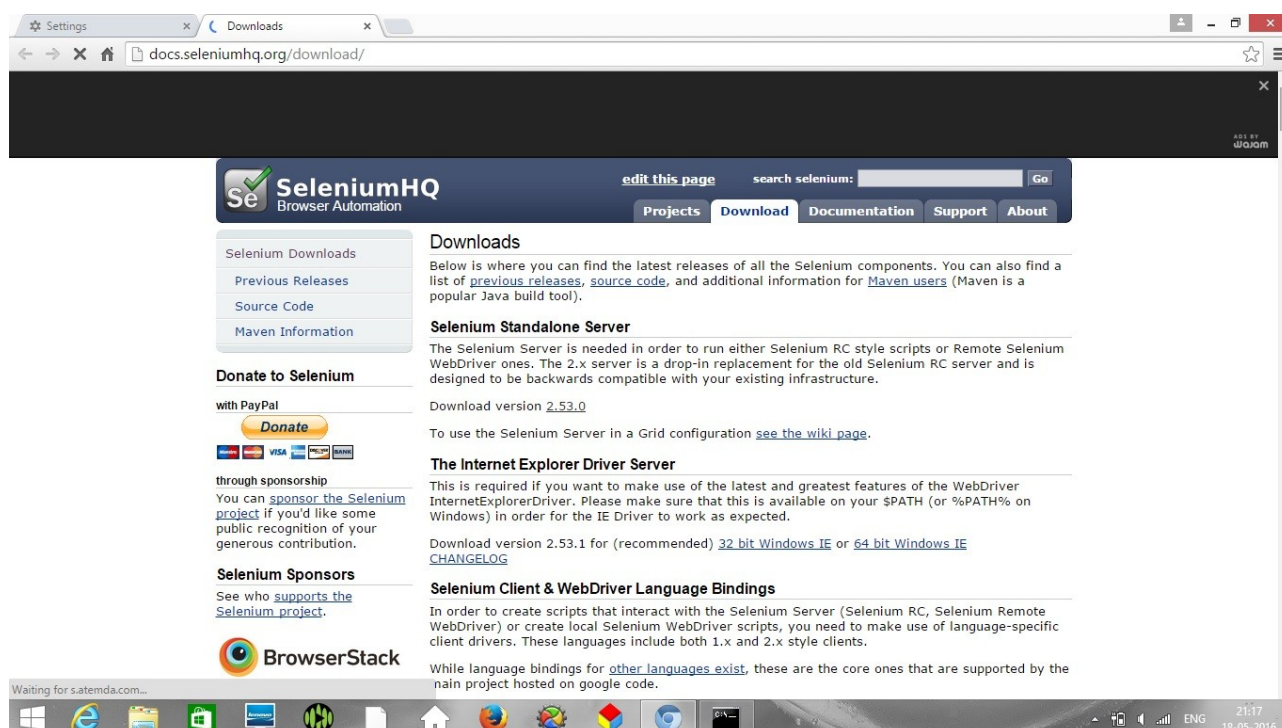
Expected Condition	உதாரணம்
element_to_be_clickable()	WebDriverWait(self,a,10).until(expected_conditions.element_to_be_clickable((By.NAME,"is_subscribed")))
element_to_be_selected()	subscription = self.driver.find_element_by_name("is_subscribed") WebDriverWait(self.driver, 10).until(expected_conditions.element_to_be_selected(subscription))
invisibility_of_element_located()	WebDriverWait(self,a, 10).until(expected_conditions.invisibility_of_element_located((By.ID,"loading_banner")))
presence_of_all_elements_located()	WebDriverWait(self,a, 10).until(expected_conditions.presence_of_all_elements_located((By.CLASS_NAME,"input-text")))
presence_of_element_located()	WebDriverWait(self,a, 10).until(expected_conditions.presence_of_element_located((By.ID,"search")))
text_to_be_present_in_element()	WebDriverWait(self,a,10).until(expected_conditions.text_to_be_present_in_element((By.ID,"selectlanguage"),"English"))
title_contains()	WebDriverWait(self,a, 10).until(expected_conditions.title_contains("Create New Customer Account"))
title_is()	WebDriverWait(self,a, 10).until(expected_conditions.title_is("Create New Customer Account - Magento Commerce Demo Store"))
visibility_of()	first_name = self.a.find_element_by_id("firstname") WebDriverWait(self.driver, 10).until(expected_conditions.visibility_of(first_name))
visibility_of_element_located()	WebDriverWait(self,a, 10).until(expected_conditions.visibility_of_element_located((By.ID,"firstname")))

4 Selenium Standalone Server

'Selenium Standalone server' 000000 0000 0000000000
00000000000000 0000 000000000000 0000000 000000,
0000000 00000000 00000000000 000000000 000 00000
0000000 0000 00000000 00000000. 0000 0000000 0000000000000
0000 00000000 0000000000000 0000 00000000 00000000000 0000
firefox-00 0000000 000000000000. 00000000 000000 0000000 000
00000000 0000 00000000 windows-0000000000 0000 IE-00
00000000 00000000000000 000000 0000000 00000000 000000000.
0000000 00000000 0000 windows-0000000000 0000000
Selenium Standalone server-0 000000 0000000000.

4.1 Standalone Server-0 0000000000 (In Windows)

<http://docs.seleniumhq.org/download/> 000000 000000000000
0000000 standalone server 2.53.0 00000000 The IE driver
server 2.53.1 0000000000 0000000000000 00000000000.



00000000 0000000 unzip 0000000 0000000000 0000000000 0000000
C:\ -00000000 00000000000000 00000000000. 00000000 command
prompt-00 C :> 0000000 0000000 00000000000 command-0
00000000000.

```
java -Dwebdriver.ie.driver="C:\IEDriverServer.exe" -jar selenium-server-standalone-2.53.0.jar
```

```

C:\> "Selenium Server is up and running"
command prompt-   .
Selenium Standalone Server-   Windows
   .
   program-   windows
   .

```


[illegible]

Figure 3.2- The program- windows- setUp class-
The program- windows- setUp class-
The program- windows- setUp class-

```
import unittest
from selenium import webdriver

class SearchTests (unittest.TestCase):
    def setUp(self):
        desired_caps = {}
        desired_caps['platform'] = 'WINDOWS'
        desired_caps['browserName'] = 'internet explorer'
        self.a =
webdriver.Remote('http://192.168.1.5:4444/wd/hub',desired_caps)
        self.a.ignoreZoomSetting=True
        self.a.get("http://magento-demo.lexiconn.com/")
        self.a.maximize_window()

    def test_search(self):
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").send_keys("Bed &
Bath")
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").submit()
        lis = self.a.find_elements_by_xpath("//h2[@class='product-name']/a")
        self.assertEqual(12, len(lis))

    def tearDown(self):
        self.a.close()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    unittest.main(verbosity=2)
```

Windows の IP address
 を取得する。 取得した IP address
 を表示する。 windows-
 の IP address を取得する。

5 Selenium Grid

‘Selenium Grid’ 是 Selenium 的一个扩展，它允许你通过一个单一的接口来管理多个浏览器实例。你可以使用 Selenium Grid 来并行运行测试，从而提高测试效率。Selenium Grid 由一个主节点（Hub）和多个从节点（Node）组成。Hub 负责接收测试请求并将其分配给相应的 Node 来执行。Node 可以是任何支持 Selenium 的浏览器，如 Chrome、Firefox 等。

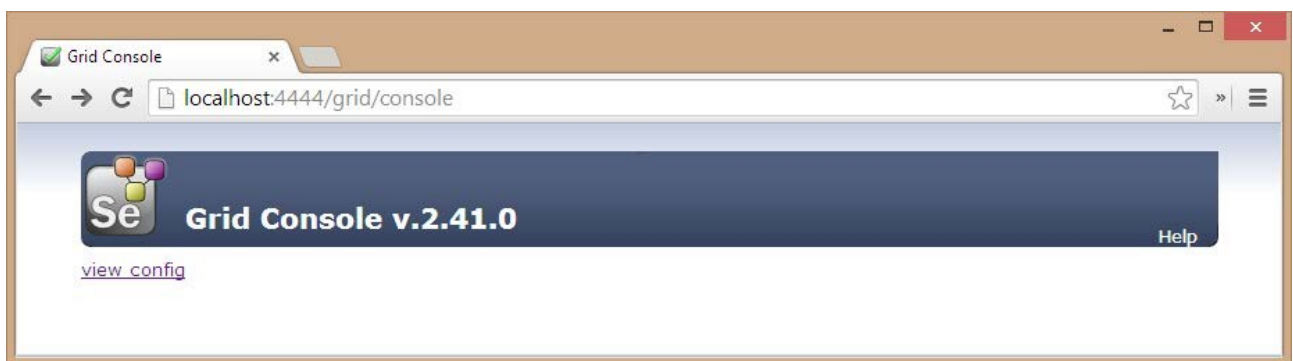
5.1 Selenium Grid-的 安装和配置

Grid-的 安装和配置相对简单。首先，你需要安装 Selenium 服务器（Standalone server）。安装完成后，你可以使用以下命令来启动服务器：

```
java -jar selenium-server-standalone-2.25.0.jar -port 4444 -role hub
```

其中，-port 4444 指定了服务器的端口，-role hub 指定了服务器的角色为 Hub。

Browser-的 安装和配置也非常简单。你可以使用以下命令来启动浏览器节点：



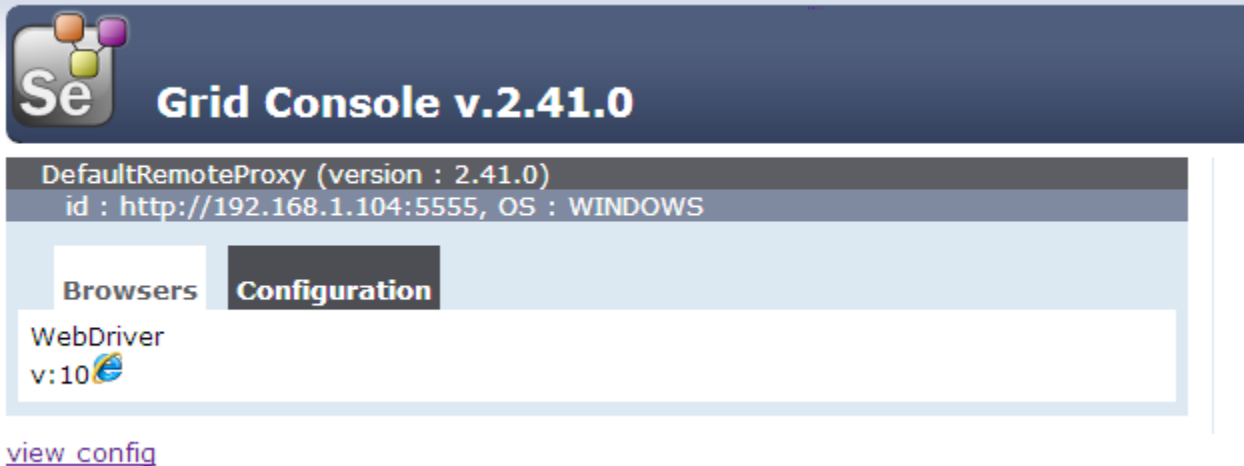
5.1.2 Node -的 安装和配置

安装 Grid-的 节点（Nodes）非常简单。你只需要下载 Selenium 驱动程序并将其配置为连接到 Hub。你可以使用以下命令来安装 Selenium 驱动程序：

5.1.3 IE node-的 安装和配置

Grid-[[[]]] Windows [[[]]] [[[]]] IE [[[]]] [[[]]].

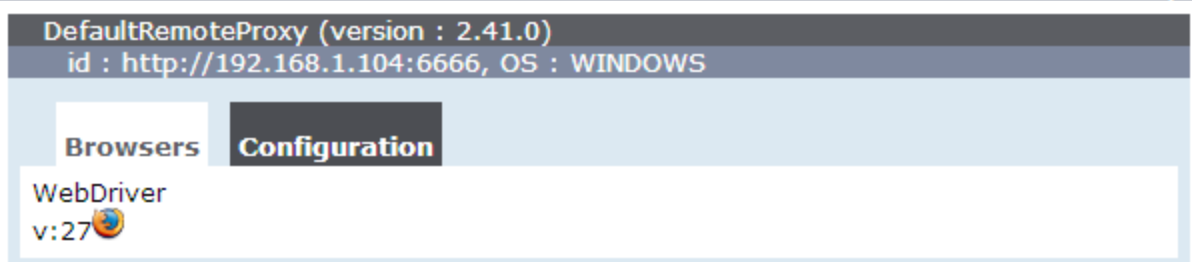
```
java -Dwebdriver.ie.driver="C:\SeDrivers\IEDriverServer.exe" -jar  
selenium-server-standalone-2.41.0.jar -role webdriver -browser  
"browserName=internet  
explorer,version=10,maxinstance=1,platform=WINDOWS"  
-hubHost 192.168.1.103 -port 5555
```



5.1.4 Firefox node-[[[]]] [[[]]]

Grid-[[[]]] Windows [[[]]] [[[]]] Firefox [[[]]] [[[]]].

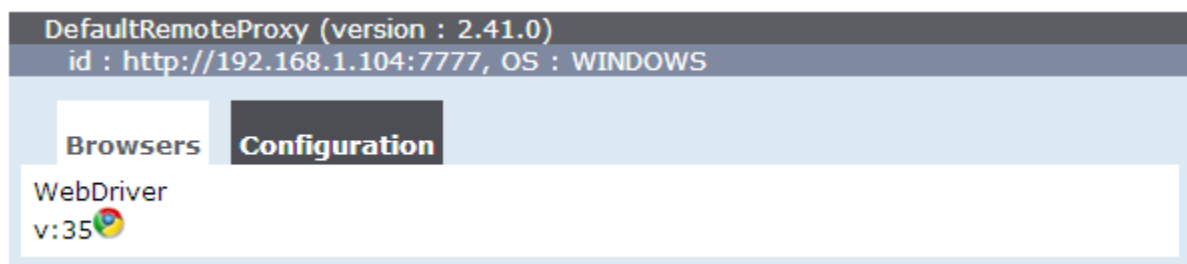
```
java -jar selenium-server-standalone-2.41.0.jar -role webdriver -browser  
"browserName=firefox,version=27,maxinstance=2,platform=WINDOWS" -  
hubHost  
localhost -port 6666
```



5.1.5 Chrome node-□ □□□□□□□

Grid-□□□□ Windows □□□□□□□□□ Chrome □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□.

```
java -Dwebdriver.chrome.driver="C:\SeDrivers\chromedriver.exe" -jar  
selenium-server-standalone-2.41.0.jar -role webdriver -browser "browserN  
ame=chrome,version=35,maxinstance=2,platform=WINDOWS" -hubHost  
localhost  
-port 7777
```



5.1.6 Mac OS X □□□□ safari-□ □□□□□□□

Grid-□□□□ Mac OS X □□□□□□□□□ safari □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□.

```
java -jar selenium-server-standalone-2.41.0.jar -role webdriver -browser  
"browserName=safari,version=7,maxinstance=1,platform=MAC" -hubHost  
192.168.1.104 -port 8888
```



Grid Console v.2.41.0

[Help](#)

DefaultRemoteProxy (version : 2.41.0)
id : http://192.168.1.104:5555, OS : WINDOWS

Browsers Configuration

WebDriver
v:10

DefaultRemoteProxy (version : 2.41.0)
id : http://192.168.1.104:6666, OS : WINDOWS

Browsers Configuration

WebDriver
v:27

DefaultRemoteProxy (version : 2.41.0)
id : http://192.168.1.104:7777, OS : WINDOWS

Browsers Configuration

WebDriver
v:35

DefaultRemoteProxy (version : 2.41.0)
id : http://192.168.1.100:8888, OS : MAC

Browsers Configuration

WebDriver
v:7

[view config](#)

Grid Console is a web-based interface for managing Selenium Grid. It allows you to view the status of your Grid, add new nodes, and manage your browser configurations. You can also view the logs of your tests and the status of your browsers.

5.2 Grid-에 assertions을 추가하는 방법 (From Linux)

이제, assertions을 추가하는 방법을 알아보겠습니다. assertions을 추가하는 방법은 다음과 같습니다.

3.2-에 assertions을 추가하는 방법은 program-에 windows-에 assertions을 추가하는 방법과 setUp class-에 assertions을 추가하는 방법이 있습니다.

#File : 5.2-grid-assertions.py

```
import sys
import unittest
from selenium import webdriver
```

```
class SearchTests (unittest.TestCase):
```

```
    PLATFORM = "WINDOWS"
    BROWSER = 'firefox'
```

```
    def setUp(self):
```

```
        desired_caps = {}
        desired_caps['platform'] = self.PLATFORM
        desired_caps['browserName'] = self.BROWSER
```

```
        self.a =
webdriver.Remote('http://192.168.1.104:4444/wd/hub',desired_caps)
        self.a.get("http://magento-demo.lexiconn.com/")
        self.a.implicitly_wait(30)
        self.a.maximize_window()
```

```
    def test_search(self):
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").send_keys("Bed &
Bath")
        self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").submit()
        lis = self.a.find_elements_by_xpath("//h2[@class='product-name']/a")
        self.assertEqual(12, len(lis))
```

```
    def tearDown(self):
        self.a.close()
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
```

```
if len(sys.argv) > 1:
    SearchTests.BROWSER = sys.argv.pop()
    SearchTests.PLATFORM = sys.argv.pop()
unittest.main(verbosity=2)
```

python grid_test.py WINDOWS chrome
python grid_test.py MAC safari

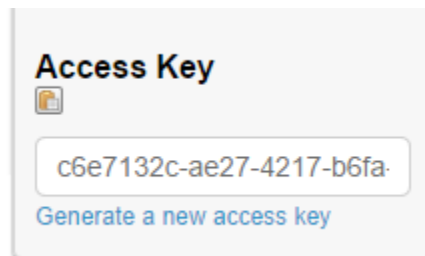
python grid_test.py WINDOWS chrome

python grid_test.py MAC safari

5.3 Cloud Assertions and Cloud Grid

Cloud Assertions are a way to run tests on a Grid of virtual machines. This allows you to run tests on different operating systems, browsers, and screen sizes. Cloud Assertions are a way to run tests on a Grid of virtual machines. This allows you to run tests on different operating systems, browsers, and screen sizes. Cloud Assertions are a way to run tests on a Grid of virtual machines. This allows you to run tests on different operating systems, browsers, and screen sizes.

<https://saucelabs.com/> is a cloud testing platform. You can create a new account and get an Access Key to use for your tests.



Cloud Assertions use the following parameters: username, access key - these are the credentials for your Sauce Labs account.

```
#File : 5.3-cloud-assertions.py

import sys
import unittest
from selenium import webdriver

class SearchTests (unittest.TestCase):

    PLATFORM = "WINDOWS"
    BROWSER = 'firefox'
    SAUCE_USERNAME = 'nithya'
    SUACE_KEY = 'c6e7132c-ae27-4217-b6fa-3cf7df0a7281'

    def setUp(self):

        desired_caps = {}
        desired_caps['platform'] = self.PLATFORM
        desired_caps['browserName'] = self.BROWSER
```

```

        sauce_string = self.SAUCE_USERNAME + ':' + self.SUACE_KEY
        self.driver = webdriver.Remote('http://' + sauce_string +
'@ondemand.saucelabs.com:80/wd/hub', desired_caps)

        self.a =
webdriver.Remote('http://192.168.1.104:4444/wd/hub',desired_caps)
        self.a.get("http://magento-demo.lexiconn.com/")
        self.a.implicitly_wait(30)
        self.a.maximize_window()

def test_search(self):
    self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").send_keys("Bed &
Bath")
    self.a.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='search']").submit()
    lis = self.a.find_elements_by_xpath("//h2[@class='product-name']/a")
    self.assertEqual(12, len(lis))

def tearDown(self):
    self.a.close()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    if len(sys.argv) > 1:
        SearchTests.BROWSER = sys.argv.pop()
        SearchTests.PLATFORM = sys.argv.pop()
        unittest.main(verbosity=2)

```

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python sauce_test.py "OS X 10.9" "Safari"

SAS Lab dashboard-□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□
□□□□□□□□.

Session	Environment	Tags	Build	Results	End ▾	Run Time
<input type="checkbox"/> unnamed job	🍏 10.9 7			Running View Fullscreen Spy		

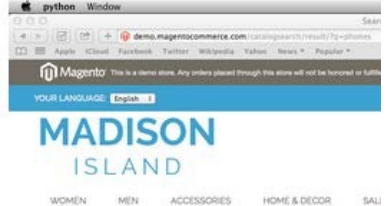
selenium logs, outputs, screenshots, videos

unnamed job
complete

🍏 10.9 🔄 7 ☁ Not on Sauce Connect

by upgundecha

Start Time: 10-12-2014 23:15:01 | Duration: 24s

Commands	Screencast	Selenium Log
<div>POST /session</div> <div>desiredCapabilities: {"browserName": "safari", "safari.options": {"port": 1034}}</div> <div>=> {"takesScreenshot": true, "cssSelectorsEnabled": true, "ja...</div>	<div>1s (+3.78s)</div> <div>📷</div>	<div>SCR</div> <div></div>
<div>POST url</div> <div>url: "http://demo.magentocommerce.com/"</div> <div>=> 310</div>	<div>7s (+2.03s)</div> <div>📷</div>	
<div>POST timeouts/implicit_wait</div> <div>ms: 30000</div>	<div>10s (+0.02s)</div>	

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<http://www.guru99.com/selenium-tutorial.html>

<http://www.tutorialspoint.com/selenium/>

<https://www.seleniumeasy.com/selenium-tutorials>

7. பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக

பா. பரீட்சைகள்

பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக. Cognizant Technologies Solutions பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக, Datawarehouse Testing பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக.

“பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக”

“பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக”

பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக, பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக, பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக.

பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக.

பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக - nithyadurai87@gmail.com

பரீட்சைகளை எழுதுக - <http://nithyashrinivasan.wordpress.com>

8 புகழ்பெற்ற புத்தகங்கள்

எளிய தமிழில்



பாகம் - 1

து. நித்யா
கணியம் வெளியீடு

எளிய தமிழில்



பாகம் - 2

து. நித்யா
கணியம் வெளியீடு
<http://kaniyam.com>

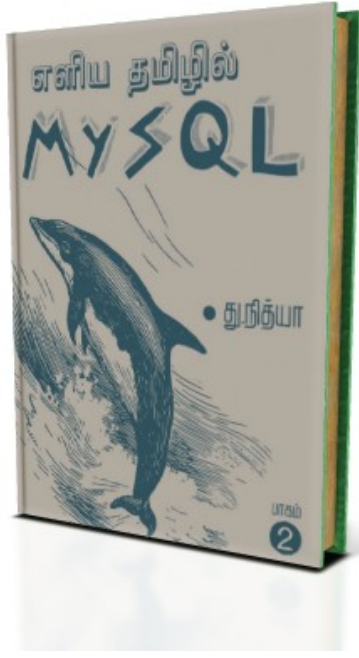


எளிய தமிழில்



து. நித்யா
கணியம் வெளியீடு





<http://freetamilebooks.com/ebooks/learn-mysql-in-tamil/>

<http://freetamilebooks.com/ebooks/learn-mysql-in-tamil-part-2/>

<http://freetamilebooks.com/ebooks/learn-gnulinix-in-tamil-part1/>

<http://freetamilebooks.com/ebooks/learn-gnulinix-in-tamil-part2/>

<http://freetamilebooks.com/ebooks/html-in-tamil/>

<http://freetamilebooks.com/ebooks/learn-css-in-tamil/>

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